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Column One
By David Courtney

WE live in an almost unvarying state of hullaballoo. If the British Government decides to send the Chief of the Imperial General Staff to Cyprus that means the British Government intends when the time comes to intervene in Greece on behalf of King Paul and against any republican government that may set itself up in Athens. It also means that Archbishop Makarios will be deported from the island. The truth of that seems to be that a certain newspaper man at the Ledra Palace Hotel in Nicosia a week or two ago started the rumour, in the hope that some local paper would pick it up and so give the foreign correspondent an opportunity to cable the story and give it a source.

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HULLABALLOO number two (journalistically, it seems wasteful to have two at once) is that Czechoslovakia's intention to give Egypt arms in return for cotton means that Egypt has fallen into the lap of the Soviet and there is grave risk that the Middle East will be lost to the West. Mr. Allen has rushed off to Cairo from the State Department to counter iron curtain seduction and, according to the reports, to offer Colonel Nasser bigger and better arms if only he will reject the suitor from Prague. The stories about Egypt, like the stories about Britain's wanting to go to King Paul's rescue when the royal peril develops, may be true. One gets the impression that the world is mad enough for anything to happen. It is, however, an impression that should be fought against for the sake of our self-respect.

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IT must not be thought from these comments that I do not feel as profoundly alarmed by the Czech-Egyptian agreement and Mr. Allen's flight to Cairo as everybody else does. I, too, read the papers; and I, too, have the greatest respect for the reporters and commentators who tell us how London and Washington are in one of their periodic hullaballoos and therefore we, too, must be in a hullabalOo.

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AFTER all, if Czechoslovakia is planning to send Egypt really up-to-date devastating armaments, then, indeed, it must mean that Soviet Russia is convinced of its capacity to replace the West in the Middle East. For it is silly to credit Russia with the intention of sending armaments to Egypt unless it knows that in any global war that might come along the armaments will not be turned against her: in other words Russia will not send massive armaments to the Middle East if it thinks the Middle East likely to remain a sphere of western influence and, indeed, of western bases. In other words again, perhaps Russia has not the slightest intention of sending, or allowing Czechoslovakia to send, massive armaments to Egypt.

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THE reports suggest that neither Mr. Dulles nor Mr. Molotov knows what he is doing. Only Colonel Nasser knows, who has laid a trap into which Mr. Dulles, Mr. Molotov and Mr. Macmillan as well, have fallen sadly. For my part, I doubt this. Perhaps it is the reporters themselves who do not know what these gentlemen are doing. The only thing certain is that the moment anybody starts doing anything with armaments there is bound to be trouble, and at the very least hullaballoo. And among the certainties and uncertainties the oddest thing of all is that on this occasion Israel, which is vitally affected, seems to be keeping its head better than some other countries.

Jerusalem, September 30.

Youth Killed As Cypriots, Troops Clash in Strike

NICOSIA, Thursday.—One youth was killed, several British soldiers were wounded, and more than 100 Cypriot Greeks were arrested today in riots stemming from a general strike against British rule.

British commandos and police quelled the rioters with tear-gas and achieved an uneasy calm by nightfall. Police and soldiers strung barbed wire barriers and posted "Disperse or we fire" signs at strategic locations in Nicosia and elsewhere throughout the Island.

Police with batons and tear-gas fought hide-and-seek battles with groups of Greek youths around Metaxas Square and Arsinoe Street. Tear-gas parties, pushing forward under hails of stones, fired gas grenades into retreating demonstrators, driving them into narrow side streets. But as one group was dispersed, another reformed in the next street shouting for *Enosis* and EOKA, the underground terrorist organization. The entire city centre was filled with choking fumes.

In Paphos, the south-western port, police and troops scattered a large crowd shouting for *Enosis* and booing security forces outside the police station.

Armitage Leaves

Security precautions were taken at the pier head in Larnaca today, when the outgoing Governor of Cyprus, Sir Robert Armitage, who is being succeeded by Field Marshal Sir John Harding, left aboard the Italian steamer, Filippo Grimani.

Greek secondary schools throughout the island were closed today. Several cars driven by Britons and others, which did not have a "circulation permit" issued by the strike committee, were stoned by demonstrators.

In Limassol, on the south coast demonstrators seized the British flag flying on the local Government Hospital but order was soon restored and British troops are now in full control.

The Royal Navy announced that the 1,652-ton supply ship, Woodbridge Haven, and six coastal minesweepers, are due to arrive in Famagusta tomorrow to strengthen forces already engaged in preventing arms smuggling into Cyprus.

(UP, Reuter)

Eisenhower's Health Improves Steadily

DENVER, Thursday (Reuter).—President Eisenhower, who is recovering from his heart attack, had "a very good night last night," according to a bulletin issued this afternoon from two of the President's personal physicians. The President slept almost continuously under the oxygen tent from 9 p.m. to 6.15 a.m.

On the basis of a procession of similar bulletins over the past few days, an atmosphere of increasing but still reserved optimism has developed here about Mr. Eisenhower's heart condition.

Hurricane Kills 350 In Caribbean, Mexico

BELIZE, British Honduras, Thursday (Reuter). — Hurricane Janet, with more than 350 persons dead in its wake across 3,200 kms. of the Caribbean today roared in Mexico. Yesterday, Janet beat a path of death and destruction across the northern part of British Honduras and Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, where 200 persons were reported to have been killed.

Early today, with winds still at 176 kms. an hour, it was heading across the Gulf of Campeche between the Yucatan Peninsula and the rest of Mexico.

YANKEES MAKE IT TWO STRAIGHT

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP).—The New York Yankees made it two in a row in the World Series today when they defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers 4-2, with pitcher Tommy Byrne winning his own game.

Byrne's single with the bases loaded and two out in the fourth inning, scored two runs, and they turned out to be the big ones.

The Yankees scored all four of their runs in the fourth inning, after the Dodgers had jumped off to a 1-0 lead.

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Sultan Seen Likely To Leave Morocco Today

RABAT, Thursday. — Well-informed sources said today that the departure of Sultan Mohammed Ben Moulay Arafa was "imminent." This might be his last day on the throne, they believed.

The French destroyer Guichen today steamed into Port Lyautey, 40 kms. from here. This is the ship designated by the French Government to take the Sultan to retirement in the International Zone of Tangier.

The departure of the 66-year-old monarch would finally mark the beginning of the application of France's peace plan in the troubled protectorate.

Ben Arafa's dethronement was believed clinched when his strongest supporter, Thami el Glaoui, the 84-year-old Pasha of Marrakesh, reportedly told the French Resident-General, Gen. Boyer de Latour, yesterday that he would not oppose the Sultan's removal.

Meanwhile, terrorism flared up overnight in Casablanca as reports hardened that Sultan Mohammed Ben Arafa was on the point of leaving the country.

Two French police inspectors were gravely injured and two terrorists were killed and three others, including a woman, wounded when police laid siege to the headquarters of a terrorist cell in the new Medina, the densest Arab quarter.

French authorities today announced the arrest of 11 members of another terrorist cell, also in Casablanca. The cell was part of the "Secret Army of Morocco," one of the biggest terrorist organizations here.

Four persons died and four were injured by terrorists in nine separate incidents in Casablanca yesterday.

In New York, the French Foreign Minister, M. Pinay, told the U.N. General Assembly today that French reforms would be put into effect, and that a Moroccan government would be set up.

He cautioned against interference with France's plans. "France will never permit anyone to jeopardize the destiny of a country which she had succeeded in pacifying, unifying and lifting forever above its original condition," he said.

He warned those who sought to indict France, "Look where you are going. See where you run the risk of leading us. You are seeking to destroy the effort undertaken by France to build a free association between herself and the overseas peoples when those peoples are closely united to France by geographical and historical bonds and by evident mutual interests. Yet you know that France assumes in Africa a mission that she alone can fulfil. Thus, consciously or unconsciously, your objective is chaos."

Peron Flying Into Exile Today

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday. — The negotiations between Argentina and Paraguay about the safe conduct for Mr. Juan Peron have been concluded, and the former Argentine President will board a seaplane from the gunboat, Paraguay, tomorrow, to fly into exile.

Mr. Peron's final destination is still unknown. Some reports said that he may fly to Spain. It is now 10 days since he took refuge aboard the gunboat.

Police, meanwhile, have arrested Dr. Alejandro Leloir, President of the Peronista Party. The mother and three sisters of Eva Peron, the ex-President's late wife, have sought sanctuary in the Ecuadorian Embassy.

Pinay Defends NATO, American Bases

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay of France told the U.N. General Assembly today that his Government is against Western reconciliation with Russia if it means dissolution of the Atlantic Pact and withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe.

M. Pinay, the third of the Big Four Foreign Ministers to address the Assembly, said that Russia is on the wrong track when she attacks the Atlantic Pact, and when she grounds her propaganda on the elimination of what she calls, improperly, foreign bases. He did not know of any foreign bases or military establishments imposed on any state within NATO.

He declared that he only knew of means of defence that have been placed in common, freely and voluntarily, in the service of a single ideal — that of peace.

He took a firm stand against Russia's German policy, and said that the Bonn Government is the only democratically elected one in Germany today. The division of Germany, he pointed out, constituted a permanent factor of insecurity in the very heart of Europe. Continued division would only complicate the problem.

The Soviet theory of two Germanies "could lead us to a dead end... and cannot, for practical reasons, be put into effect," he declared.

China Withdraws More Troops Out of Korea

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — Radio Peking said today that China will withdraw six of its ground divisions from North Korea during October.

The brief announcement was made by a spokesman for the Headquarters of "the Chinese People's Volunteers" in North Korea. It gave no other details.

It will be the second major announced withdrawal of Chinese troops from North Korea since the Korean war ended in 1953, and would mean the withdrawal from North Korea of 90,000 Chinese troops at the most. U.S. military quarters believe China now is maintaining about 450,000 soldiers there.

INDONESIA 'IN'

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — The U.N. General Assembly's Steering Committee today recommended inclusion of the dispute between the Netherlands and Indonesia over West Irian in the Assembly agenda.

Russia to Release 8,877 Germans

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has decided to release 8,877 German citizens and to repatriate them to East and West Germany, according to the Soviet News Agency TASS.

The statement said:

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has examined the appeals of the President and the Government of the German Democratic Republic of July 27 this year, and the appeal of the Government of German Federal Republic, of July 27 this year, concerning the early release and return to their homeland of the German citizens undergoing punishment for crimes committed by them against the peoples of the Soviet Union during the war period."

Doctors' Salary Figures Given

The conclusions of the public committee on fixing the salaries of physicians, headed by Mr. Z. Aranne were published yesterday.

Basic salaries have been set as follows (retroactive to July 1):

Grade	Function	Basic salary
Aleph	Hospital Director (Senior) Department Director	IL.486
Bet	(Junior) Department Director	455
Gimmel	Deputy Department Director	
	Regional physician	
	Specialist in Clinic	325
Dalet	Clinic physician	305
Heh	Senior Hospital physician	
	District physician	300
Vav	First Assistant	225
Zayin	Second Assistant	190
Het	House physician	160

According to these figures, top doctors' pay will be roughly equal to Grade 2 in the regular government service.

To these will be added:
1) Cost-of-living allowances;
2) Family allowances on the same basis as in the Civil Service; and 3) Seniority allowances.

The gradings of the doctors under the new system will be made in every institution by committees representing the doctors and the management.

An Ad-Hoc Committee to deal with the salaries of physicians who also have a private practice has been formed.

After two years of service in grades Vav to Het, physicians will automatically be raised one grade.

The diploma/seniority system has been cancelled, and instead grades Aleph and Heh will receive function/seniority allowances. The special allowances paid to village clinic doctors will now be increased from 10 to 20 per cent to 10 to 30 per cent in accordance with the number of years the doctor had spent in the villages.

The special book allowance will be discontinued. It will now be the respective institutions' responsibility to supply the doctors with technical books.

The new arrangement affects physicians employed by the Government, Kupat Holim, Municipalities, Malben and Hadassah.

Hope that the physicians would play a leading role among the country's intelligentsia and provide the pioneering spirit required to fulfil the nation's mission was expressed by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Minister of Defence, at the closing of the Public Committee's sessions in Jerusalem on Wednesday. With the advent of the new wave of immigration and the "race to arm Egypt," the doctors were needed as partners of the State, not only as medical men in the cities, but as settlers in the desert, he said.

He then thanked the members of the Committee, particularly Dr. Z. Avigdori, and Mr. A. Becker, for their services.

NINE BEDUIN HELD ON SUSPICION

SAFAD, Thursday. — Nine Beduin were caught and detained by police in Wadi Shuna, south of here, on suspicion that they had harboured armed infiltrators a week before the Meron bus ambush.

On seeing the police, they tried to escape.

The Beduin tribe to which the men belong had recently moved to Wadi Shuna, from the Beth Netufa area because pasture for their herds had become sparse there.

Magistrate Y. Bar Zeev here remanded them for 15 days.

Coalition Talks Hit Snag Over Labour Exchanges

The "Committee of Five" negotiating coalition talks under the chairmanship of Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Premier-designate, reached an agreement yesterday on the subject of health insurance, but split on the labour exchange question.

The committee, composed of one representative each of Mapai, Hapoel Hamizrahi, Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mapam and the Progressives, accepted a paragraph in the "basic principles" stating that the Government will make an effort to provide direct State health insurance for persons not covered by existing plans.

The compromise on labour exchanges reached by Mapai and the Progressives on Wednesday was brought before the committee for ratification. One provision was that employees of the exchanges will continue to be nominated by labour organizations, but that their actual appointment would be made by the Ministry of Labour. It is understood that Mr. Y. Galili (Ahdut Ha'avoda) objected to this yesterday, while Mr. M. Bentov (Mapam) objected to the provision that employers be represented in the labour exchange committees which decide the category to which any particular worker belongs.

There was apparently no objection yesterday to other points in the compromise granting the State Controller the right to check on the order in which work was distributed, and establishing an appeals committee on matters of work distribution, headed by a judge.

The Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam representatives will bring the labour exchange question before their respective parties for decision.

Religious questions which have not yet been settled with Hapoel Hamizrahi are to be discussed between their representatives and Mr. Ben-Gurion this morning, and will then be brought before the Committee of Five for final discussion.

The distribution of portfolios was not discussed yesterday, it is understood.

Nitzana Deadline Moved to Sunday

The deadline for the withdrawal of forces form the Demilitarized Zone at Nitzana has been extended to Sunday, it was learned in Jerusalem last night. This conclusion was reached after an interchange of communications between Mr. Walter Eytan, Director General of the Foreign Ministry, and General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization.

Israel forces moved into the area on Wednesday, September 21, after a U.N. Observer had reported that the Egyptians had destroyed border markings set up jointly by Israel and the U.N. Egyptian forces had been in the Demilitarized Zone for some time previous, and had failed to leave when instructed to do so.

On Monday last, Gen. Burns appealed to both sides to move out of the Zone and to observe the terms of cease-fire. He set Wednesday as a deadline for the withdrawal.

The following day, Israel replied that she was ready to withdraw, but asked for assurances that the Egyptians would abide by the terms of the Armistice Agreement. Gen. Burns then put forward his deadline to Thursday.

On Wednesday, Gen. Burns discussed the matter at the Foreign Ministry, and again postponed the withdrawal date to tomorrow. In the evening, he repeated his views in writing and passed them on to the Foreign Ministry.

Jordan Said Checking New Infiltrations

Strong measures have recently been adopted by the Jordan security authorities to combat the new outbreak of infiltration and smuggling into Israel, "El Jihad," the Old City daily, reported yesterday. The illegal activities are concentrated in the Hebron-Bethlehem and the Jericho-Kalia districts, and at the southern end of the Dead Sea, the paper adds.

Sharett Asks Soviet Union To Clarify Mid-East Policy

'Blow to Stability of Region'

A request for clarification of his Government's Middle Eastern policy formed the main topic of the conversations between Mr. Moshe Sharett, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, M. Nikolai Klimov, when they met at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem yesterday morning.

The meeting was held at Mr. Sharett's request.

In his conversation with the Soviet representative, it is understood, Mr. Sharett pointed out that the enquiry which had been made by Ambassador Yosef Avidar in his talk with Mr. A. Zaitzev, Director of the Near and Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, about three weeks ago, had in the meantime been overtaken by the facts in the light of the Egyptian Prime Minister's announcement of Egypt's contract with Czechoslovakia for the supply of arms.

Stresses Resentment

Mr. Sharett stressed the anxiety and resentment which the supply of arms to the Arab states and, in these days, to Egypt in particular, must arouse alike among the Israel public, world Jewry and all those concerned with Israel's security.

The reports in this connection on agreements between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and Egypt on the other, have caused grave concern to the Government of Israel, and Mr. Sharett requested Mr. Klimov to obtain clarification from his Government of its Middle East policy.

Mr. Sharett emphasized that the entry, for whatever reasons, of any power into the race to supply arms to Egypt aggravates the dangers for Israel inherent in any strengthening of her enemies, and is a blow at the stability of the region. Such a development, Mr. Sharett said, would be in strange contradiction to the proclaimed policy of the Soviet Union in behalf of peace and reduction of armaments elsewhere throughout the world.

Sees Czech Envoy Today

Mr. Zdenek Jobanek, the Czech Charge d'Affaires, will meet Mr. S. Bentzur, Director of the East European Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs today. The meeting is being held on Mr. Bentzur's invitation.

West Asking Egypt To Reconsider

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Both Britain and the U.S. have instructed their envoys to try to dissuade Egypt's ruling junta from going through with its intention of buying arms from the Soviet bloc — a decision which caused consternation in Western capitals.

As Mr. George Allen, the State Department's Middle East expert, arrived in Paris today on his way to Cairo, the Foreign Office here instructed its Ambassador in Cairo, Mr. Humphrey Trevelyan, to tell Prime Minister Abdul Nasser of the "grave view" taken in London of the arms deal.

Earlier today, Brigadier Hassan Rajab, Director-General of the Egyptian Ministry of War, left Cairo by air for Prague, where he will arrange details of the first shipment of arms from the Soviet bloc to an Arab country. He is to remain in Czechoslovakia for a month.

The Foreign Office said that the contracts had created the danger of an arms race in the Middle East. But the threat to the uneasy balance created by the West between Israel and the Arab states since 1950 is not the only factor causing serious concern in Washington and London. According to diplomatic quarters here, an equally big source of worry is that the arms contracts with Egypt might lead to a wide penetration of Russian influence in the area in fulfilment of old ambitions.

Details Lacking

Precise information about the arms contracts is still lacking in official qaurters here. Premier Abdul Nasser has announced a barter agreement with Czechoslovakia, but he told Sir Humphrey Trevelyan earlier this week that Egypt was buying from the Soviet Union.

In an interview he is expected to seek in the next day or two, Sir Humphrey will ask whether these are one and the same deal. He will also try to find out just what supplies Egypt expects to get. Unofficial reports from Cairo say that Egypt has been promised MIG jet fighters and tanks.

The Foreign Office stated today that no consideration was being given to inviting Russia to join Britain, France and the U.S. in their 1950 pledge to prevent further fighting in the Middle East. In fact, official quarters here are known to be opposed to such a move, believing that it would give Russia a diplomatic footing where she has so far failed to have any influence.

Pressed to say why the French Foreign Minister, M. Antoine Pinay, did not sign the communique issued after the three-power talks in New York on Tuesday, the Foreign Office spokesman said: "I see no reason to suppose that French views differ in any way from ours."

In reply to further questions, he said that the three Western Governments had consulted about the recent supply by France of Mystere jet fighters to Israel. Asked whether the French decision to supply these fighters to Israel had been approved by Britain and the U.S., the spokesman said, "No comment."

Celler Urges U.S. Pact with Israel

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee, yesterday called for a U.S. defence pact with Israel. He said that it would offset Russia's move in supplying Egypt with munitions.

Mr. Celler stated that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles "has stubbornly refused" to negotiate a defence accord with Israel, although the latter has asked for such a treaty. He declared that a treaty "would indicate to Egypt that Israel is here to stay and that the U.S. would back up Israel."

Syria Also Willing

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Informed circles here said today that Syria might be willing to buy Soviet bloc arms on the same conditions as Egypt.

The sources said that the Syrian Premier and Foreign Minister, Said Ghazi, who had a meeting this morning with Mr. Sergei Nemchin, Soviet Minister in Damascus, had inquired about the reported Russian offer to supply Egypt with arms.

U.S. Daily Warns Of 2nd Round Danger

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The "Washington Post" said today that the Cairo-Prague arms contract might be the "warning gun of a second round" by Egypt against Israel. The consignment of the arms would profoundly alter the balance of force between Israel and her Arab neighbours in favour of the latter.

That the Soviet Union should engage in, or permit "this kind of... expedition in infested waters is a damming contradiction of her professed dedication to peace at Geneva, the daily added.

It said that the Egyptian "fanatics demand foreign adventurism, or so it seems."

The "New York Herald Tribune's" aviation military correspondent, Mr. Ansel Talbot, said that the agreement could offset the recent Western diplomatic victories aimed at keeping Middle East nations out of the Soviet orbit and at building up the region's collective security.

This concept calls for the rapid strengthening of Turkey, Persia and Pakistan, whose connecting territory forms a barrier between Soviet Russia, and the Middle East and Africa, while intensive efforts are made to resolve the Arab-Israel hostility behind this screen.

M.E. Talks with Soviet Seen

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — A move to bring Russia into a Great Power agreement for the stabilization of the Middle East is indicated in some of today's semi-official comment on yesterday's upheaval over Egyptian arms purchases. The direct approach to Moscow now appears more hopeful than the previous policy of warning Egypt and the other Arab states to refrain from ties with the Communist bloc.

(In London, the Foreign Office later today denied that such an approach to Moscow is being considered.)

To that extent, Soviet policy may be said to have succeeded in breaching the wall erected by the Western powers around the Middle East. This wall is acknowledged here to have been laid in ruins by Egypt's actions, which are regarded as likely to have similar repercussions in Syria. Egypt's right to make independent arms arrangements with Russia is not questioned here, nor indeed, Moscow's right to supply arms to the Arab states.

'Extremely Grave'

While Cairo's action is officially described by the Foreign Office as "an extremely grave development," Whitehall apparently does not intend to invoke whatever treaty rights might be thought inherent in last year's Anglo-Egyptian agreement, to prevent the actual appearance of Russian or Czech advisers and technicians at Suez. The emphasis at the moment is all on preventing a Middle East arms race.

In this connection, "The Times" today warns editorially against any attempt to counter the Soviet move by pressing arms upon Egypt, adding, "The net result would simply be to provide Egypt with more arms than is good for her and to upset the precarious balance of power in the region. A competition in supplies has to be avoided, which means that the more arms Egypt receives from the Soviet bloc, the fewer she can expect from the Western powers. It is in fact, for Egypt to decide whether she will cut herself off from the Western powers, who in 1950 declared that they would preserve a balance between the Arab states and Israel."

There is reason to believe that this editorial warning reflects official policy, which is thus fully aligned with the American attitude, at least since Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan had an opportunity to correct the State Department's first hasty impulse to join the arms race by offering Egypt better terms. Beyond that, it is now simply a question of whether Moscow will be satisfied with having forced the West to solicit Russian cooperation in keeping the Middle East stable, or whether Soviet policy aims at something more spectacular.

It is again noteworthy today that in all this, France is not being considered, ostensibly, on account of her troubles in North Africa, and the likelihood of the Arab states refusing to regard her as an impartial factor, actually because the outcome of the present Anglo-American policy can only be to substitute Russia for France as a co-guarantor of Middle Eastern stability—if Russia is willing.

This conclusion is drawn by the "Manchester Guardian" which suggests editorially that "Russia's intention could be put to the test by inviting her to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Mrs. Rose Altschuler, of Chicago, and Miss Anna Lea Lelli, of Rome, who are guests of Israel Bonds.

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The Prime Minister yesterday received at the Foreign Ministry Dr. Yosef Barna, the economist and one of the Israelis among the senior staff of the U.N. Secretariat.

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Mr. Kari August Fagerholm, Speaker of the Finnish Parliament, visited the Weizmann Institute yesterday and toured the Yad Weizmann area, planting a tree beside the late President's grave. Mr. Fagerholm also toured the Lachish area yesterday and spent some time in Kiryat Gat and Ashkelon.

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The Acting Armenian Patriarch of the Old City, His Beatitude Yeghishe Derderian; the Armenian Archbishop of New York, Archbishop Tiran Nersoyan, and the leader of the Armenian community in Israel, Archimandrite, Papken Abadian, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, Dr. Z. Warhaftig.

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Dr. Kenneth Holland, President of the International Institute of Education, in the company of Dr. Thomas H. McGrail, Cultural Attache at the U.S. Embassy, yesterday visited the Hebrew University and Bar Ilan University.

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Mr. K. H. Baruth, A.M.T.P.I., the Town Planning Consultant, Haifa, has left by air for London for the International Conference on Regional Planning and Development in connection with his Conference paper on Planning Problems in the Middle East Region.

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ARRIVALS: Messrs. Ya'acov Shapira, Haim Landau and Nahum Het, Members of the Knesset, from the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Helsinki; Mr. Astore Mayer, Honorary Israel Consul-General in Milan, for a short visit; Mr. Paul Sann, Editor of the "New York Post," to write a series of articles for his paper; Mr. E. Tsur, Director of the Aeronautical Department of the Ministry of Transport, from the International Aeronautical Conference in Montreal; Mrs. Zena Harman, Attache to the Israel U.N. delegation, for a short visit; Prof. Pierre Auger, head of UNESCO's Department of Natural Sciences, and Mrs. Auger, on a visit as guests of the Israel Research Council; Mr. G. Calderoni, President of the Olivetti typewriter works, from Italy, for a short visit.

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DEPARTURES: Mr. Arye Wallenstein, Reuter's correspondent in Israel, and Mrs. Wallenstein, for a 10-month stay in Britain.

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Dr. Thomas H. McGrail, Cultural Attache of the U.S. Embassy, will open an exhibition of Contemporary American Prints donated by the artists and by friends, through the kind offices of Mr. Arthur W. Heintzelman, Keeper of Prints in the Boston Public Library, at 11 a. tomorrow at the Bezalel National Museum.

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An exhibition of the paintings of Rivka Rieger will be opened by the Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Benzion Dinur, at 11 a.m. tomorrow at the Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 36 Rehov Gordon, Tel Aviv.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Mrs. Rebecca D. Steff wishes to thank her friends, colleagues and all other well-wishers who have sent her New Year greetings. She takes this opportunity to reciprocate all these good wishes.

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As the finals of the Diplomatic Tennis Tournament at the Jerusalem Sports Club have had to be postponed to Sunday, October 9, 1955, the cocktail party in honour of the participants has been postponed accordingly.

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The Astronomical Observatory Rehov Hadak corner Jabotinsky, Talbieh, Jerusalem, bus No. 17, is open to the public on Sunday and Wednesday evenings, except when the skies are overcast. Instruction begins at 7.30 o'clock. Registration at the Ohel Bookshop, Jaffa Rd. opposite Egged.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT APPOINTED

Mr. Yehoshua Almog has been seconded from the Foreign Ministry to the President's Office and has been named the President's private secretary, it was officially announced yesterday.

The Jerusalem Post understands that, with the appointment of Mr. Ra'anan Silver, Director of the President's Office, as Consul in Los Angeles, the post of Director will not again be filled.

Dimona's First Baby Visited by Myerson

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour visited Dimona today and handed a National Insurance cheque to Mrs. Esther Barami, the mother of the first child to be born in the new town.

The Jewish Agency Absorption Department presented the family with a cot and a supply of diapers.

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Israel's Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz (right) seated next to M. Pierre Mendes-France, former French Premier, who represented his country at the International Financial Conference held earlier this month in Istanbul.

'More Aid to Underdeveloped'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The strong wish that the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development pay more attention to underdeveloped countries, especially in Asia, was expressed by Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel, at the International Financial conference held earlier this month in Istanbul.

Mr. Horowitz thought that these organizations, set up to aid underdeveloped countries, should keep to the principles of their charters regarding the distribution of money to those countries. The fact that the Asiatic countries received less than 15 per cent of the organizations' loans, proved that they did not fulfil those aims in full. The representatives of all the Asiatic countries (except of the Arab states) approved Mr. Horowitz's stand.

The International Bank's activities have increased considerably in the last couple of years. Since its establishment, it has made available some $2,450m. in credits, of which $450m. were given in the last year alone.

One of the points discussed by the conference was the creation of an International Financial Corporation with an initial capital of $100m., to give loans directly to private firms, without their government's guarantee being needed. This procedure would enable large firms in underdeveloped countries to receive international loans directly, as long as their governments did not disapprove.

The main trend of the talks at the conference was the slowly developing inflation in most of the West European and American countries. This inflation results from prosperity and over-employment in capitalist economies in the past year. Whereas the last conference dealt with convertibility of currency, this year's conference, though agreeing that convertibility was an important subject, considered that the problem of stopping inflation was most urgent.

No Devaluation

One of the threads that ran through the conference was that no country should start to devalue its currency. This feeling was strengthened by the impressive speech of the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler.

He explained some of the problems facing Britain's prosperous economy, and how over-employment and excessive spending were pushing the country up the path towards a negative balance of payments. Mr. Butler then described the methods he planned to adopt to curtail increased expenditure.

Mr. I. Rooth, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, described one aspect of the world's economic problem when he said that "countries have, as a rule, not yet learned how to maintain high levels of employment without giving rise to the inflationary dangers of over-employment."

On the same theme Mr. E.R. Black, President of the Bank, warned that the very urgency of their task sometimes drove governments into errors. One of the commonest is the failure to reconcile the conflict between demand for a rising standard of living and the necessity for reasonable economic stability. Economic expansion can all too easily bring about monetary inflation that is fundamentally the enemy of economic development, and in too many countries, unwise economic policy has allowed it to do so.

This conference, which is the highest international monetary forum, permitted economists, Finance Ministers, State Bank Governors and bankers from all over the world to meet each other and to discuss and study immediate and long-term problems they face in their work.

TOURIST. — A Chicago dentist, Mr. Berthold Schulz, toured Moscow on Wednesday in a car after becoming the first foreigner since the war to cross the Soviet border by car. Mr. Schulz, who spends his vacations touring the world, received a tourist's visa and crossed the Soviet-Finnish frontier on September 23.

LOST
Pointer Pet Dog,
answers to the name "Zaris," white with grey spots. Lost on Saturday, Sept. 10, 1955, on Herzlia Beach. Finder please return to Mr. Yacobovits, Herzlia-Pituah (near Sharon Hotel), Tel. 87.
Reward offered

Air of Adventure At Conference

The recent International Financial Conference in Istanbul took on an adventurous air because of the anti-Greek riots which ended a day before the conference opened. The Turkish Government clamped down a 6-month curfew and the visitors were issued special curfew cards that permitted them to move about after 11 p.m.

M. Pierre Mendes-France, one of he delegates, was detained by the Turkish authorities for almost an hour one evening until he could establish his identity. Released finally after a full apology had been made, the former French Premier was asked to carry his papers with him while he remained in the riot-stricken city.

Ben-Zvi Opening Explorers' Meeting

President Ben-Zvi will open the 11th annual convention of the Israel Exploration Society at Bet Shearim at 4 p.m. on Sunday in the cinema at Tivon. Dr. Yigael Yadin, former Chief of Staff, will also address the convention.

Professor N. Glueck and M. Jean Perrot will submit reports on archaeological work in the Negev.

Among the other speakers will be Aluf M. Carmel, Dr. D. Amiran, Dr. Y. Aharoni, Mr. M. Avi-Yonah, Dr. A. Malamat, Mrs. Ruth Amiran, Dr. Y. Shattner, Mr. Y. Braslavski, Mr. J. Weitz and Mr. Y. Karmon, Drs. N. Avigad, H.Z. Hirshberg, A. Auerbach and Z. Vilnai.

Those who have booked seats on the special buses will leave Jerusalem at 9 a.m. from the Rehavia Hebrew Secondary School, and will leave Tel Aviv at 9.30 a.m. from the Straus Health Centre in Rehov Balfour. Those who registered late, and have not yet received their tickets, etc., will receive them at the office of the Convention in Tivon, in the Commercial Centre Building. The Office will be open from 8 a.m. on Sunday. It will also be possible to obtain tickets for single sittings at the same office.

CHANGE IN DATE FOR AUDITORIUM CEREMONY

HAIFA, Thursday. — The foundation stone of the Winston Churchill Auditorium at Technion City, Mount Carmel, will be laid on October 27, it was announced this week by Technion authorities. Although originally scheduled to be held on November 3, the date has been advanced to enable larger participation of distinguished representatives of the Jewish community and public figures from Britain. No announcement has yet been made with respect to the presence of Sir Winston Churchill or his representative at the ceremony, though it is believed that the change of date may have been influenced by that factor.

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27 Countries Sign New Air Protocol

THE HAGUE, Thursday (Reuter). — Delegates from 27 countries signed a new air protocol agreement here last night which doubles an airline's maximum liabilities for death or injury to a passenger.

The new protocol, signed at the end of a three-week conference sponsored by the International Civil Aviation Organization, brings the maximum liability to £8,322. It also simplifies traffic documents and will come into force when it has been ratified by 30 countries.

The new agreement was signed by delegates from Israel, Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Greece, France, West Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

U.S. FORCES GIVE AUSTRIA ARMS SUPPLIES

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — U.S. forces in Austria have handed over large quantities of arms and equipment to the new Austrian army, the American Embassy announced here today.

They included tanks, artillery, lorries, troop-carriers, anti-tank guns, and much modern equipment valued, according to Austrian estimates, at about $4m. The gift was made without any political, military or financial condition, the Embassy said.

VERSION OF BUS AMBUSH FOR OLD CITY PRESS

The U.N. spokesman told the Old City press at his weekly conference on Wednesday that the tracks of the gang that ambushed the Eshed bus near Meron in Upper Galilee last week led up to the Lebanese border, but he said nothing about the tracks being found in Lebanon itself. This emerges from a report in yesterday's "A-Diffa" which was confirmed to *The Jerusalem Post* by the spokesman.

Haynes Sparks 5-1 England 'B' Win

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday (Reuter). — England beat Denmark, 5-1, after drawing one-one at half-time in their under 23's international football match here last night. Johnny Haynes, the inside left, was the architect of England's victory, scoring twice and helping to make two more goals. The young England professionals might have doubled the score had the openings made by Haynes been exploited. Alf Stokes, the Tottenham centre-forward, made a good debut in representative football by scoring twice, but he was guilty of missing at least two more. Robeson scored the other goal.

The Danes, who, according to their manager, landed in England with little hope of success, put up a creditable performance. They held their own in the first half, and at times even threatened to get on top of a splendid England side. But after the interval England overran their opponents with a smooth display prompted by a dominating pair of wing-halves in Anderson and Clayton, and the master tactics of Haynes. F. Nielsen, the right half, scored Denmark's only goal when he beat Matthews with a free kick from 30 yards, seven minutes before the interval.

Free Food, Petrol To Gymkhana Entrants

The contestants in the Second Annual Motor Gymkhana, in Jerusalem on Sunday from Tel Aviv and Haifa will meet at the new Migrash Shimshon Socony Vacuum Station at Hartuv at 11.30 and will be provided with refreshments free of charge by the Station's restaurant.

The motorcade will then proceed in convoy, escorted by outriders, to the new Delek Petrol Station in Mahane Yehuda, Jerusalem, where each contestant will be given free petrol to celebrate the official opening of the station.

The participants are due to arrive at the Kiryat Stadium, Jerusalem, at 1.30 p.m., half an hour before the official start of the Gymkhana. Entrance will be free for the public.

President Contributes To Keren Yaldenu

President Itzhak Ben-Zvi has contributed IL.100 to the current Keren Yaldenu campaign. The President's donation was in addition to the personal pledge he made to drive at Yom Kippur services at the Rehavia Synagogue.

Keren Yaldenu, which aims to assist needy parents to educate their young children, has set itself a IL.100,000 goal to be collected in Israel. Its annual budget is IL.230,000.

An appeal for funds was made in more than 100 Jerusalem synagogues during the High Holidays. Youth movement members are now canvassing from door-to-door in the three major cities on behalf of the Fund.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Geula, 14 Geula. Zion, 50 Ussishkin, 5091. TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 8526, Bograshov, 90 Bograshov, 23660. Yoffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 245-52. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol. JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rosov 6. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. Israel, Shikun Herut. HOLON: Ribek, Kikar Struma. PETAH TIKVA: Havarkon, 24 Stempfer. HAIFA: Habriut, 25 Herzl, 4065. Hagalil, 19 Allenby. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202. SAFAD: Ha'ari. NAHARIYA: Meroz.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811. Hatchia, Geula, cor. Yeshiyahu. TEL AVIV: (Day): Meichett, 50 Sheinkin, 3502. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5158. Kittayevitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Bilski, 2 Kikar Disengoff, 24636. Nordau, 189 Ben Yehuda, 23673. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67084. (Evening): Kohlberg, 23 Allenby, 23255. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Moshkevitz, 25 King George, 62650. Michelin, 112 Allenby, 3263. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 67084. JAFFA: Terufa, 105 Rehov 4, 82321. RAMAT GAN: Herzl, 52 Herzl, 72872. GIVATAYIM: Hadassah, Katzenelson, cor. Mod'in. HOLON: Eriut, 104 Sokolov. HAIFA: Hamizrah, 87 Herzl, 5211. Mesiah Irak, 2058. Moriah, 45 Moriah, 81009. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202. SAFAD: Ha'ari. NAHARIYA: Meroz.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2668. Dr. Y. Greenfeld, Meliasanda, 3590. Dr. M. Cohen, Merhavia, 3534. TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 23842. Dr. Saher, 54 Sokolov, 36393. Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65. Dr. Alkalai, 65 Rehov 4. HAIFA: Dr. Caobai, 34 Pevzner, 3666. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. W. Kratka, 25 Abrabanel, 5097. TEL AVIV: As today. HAIFA: Dr. Golerant, 1 Gilead, 4170 (Day). Dr. Sherman, 9 Hatevilin, 2434. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Hambel, 194 Jaffa, 66325 (Evening).

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ Exhibitions: —

1) Sculptures and Drawings by Aaron Priver. 2) Memorial Exhibition of Dutch Painters of the 17th Century. New acquisitions. 3) French Paintings of the 20th Century. Exhibit of the Month: A Khorasan bronze Elmbar of the 13th Century. Bezalel Museum, 9-1, Tomorrow 10-1.

Collages by Judith Yellin-Gaertner, "Nora Studio," Art Gallery 9 Maimon Avenue. 11-1, 3-6. Also tomorrow, 10-2.

1) Maskit Workshops (rugs, basketwork, jewellery). 2) Paintings by Zvi Shor. Artists House. 10-1. Also tomorrow.

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre. 10-1. Also tomorrow.

★ Film Show: —
Kiryat Hayesod, for tourists and visitors. 11.30 a.m.

★ Tours: —
Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

★ Recorded Music: —
Music to Inspire. Ravel: Quartet in F; Schubert: Symphony No.9 in C (colored slides illustrations). Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions: —
Opening of Exhibition of Contemporary American Prints. Bezalel Museum, 11 a.m.

★ Recorded Music: —
Saturday Music. Smetana: The Moldau. Couperin: Concert No.6 in B-flat. Liszt: Symphonic Poem No.11. Beethoven: Piano Sonata No.14 in C-sharp Minor, Op. 27. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: —
Jerusalem Artists' Show open daily in Bitan Ha'asamim, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1 a.m. and 4-7 p.m. except Fridays.

★ Theatre: —
Ohel, "Eldorado." Ohel Theatre, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Rainmaker." Mograbi Hall, 7 and 9.30 p.m.
Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor." New Chamber Theatre Hall, 7 and 9.30 p.m.
Habimah, "King Lear." Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Dutzen and Saznacher, "Nadir un Wein Nischt," Ohel Shem, 8.30 p.m.

★ Tourist Service: —
Special Tourist Get-Together, folk songs. Z.O.A. House, 9 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: —
"Miserere" Original etchings by Georges Rouault. Fortnightly exhibit: Oil painting by Zvi Meirowitch. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ Entertainment: —
Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel — Dancing daily at 8 and 9 p.m. on Israel's most beautiful terrace.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

PERFORMANCES DURING THE SUCCOT HOLIDAYS

Oct. 3 — "A Tale of Three and Four," Tel Aviv, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. for youth. "The Tea House of the August Moon." Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

Oct. 3 — "The Tea House of the August Moon." Tel Aviv, 11 a.m. for youth. "King Lear." Tel Aviv, 3.30 p.m. for youth and 8 p.m.

Oct. 4 — "Alei Kinor," Tel Aviv, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. for youth. "King Lear," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

Oct. 5 — "The Tea House of the August Moon," Tel Aviv, 11 a.m. for youth. "King Lear," Tel Aviv, 3.30 p.m. for youth. "Hedva and I," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

Oct. 6 — "Hedva and I," Tel Aviv, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. for youth. "The Caine Mutiny," Tel Aviv, 8 p.m.

Oct. 7 — "Alei Kinor," Tel Aviv, 11 a.m. for youth.

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GALA DINNER
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Wednesday, October 12, 1955, 9 p.m.
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Truman Realizes That Stalin Is Breaking Yalta Agreements On Poland.
"I have never been talked to like that in my life," Molotov said. I told him: "Carry out your agreements and you won't get talked to like that."
In Sunday's instalment Truman talks to Averell Harriman, then Ambassador to Moscow, realizes that Stalin is breaking the Yalta agreement on Poland and tells Molotov so bluntly at the Blair House talks, of April 21 and 22.
Today's instalment:
Meeting the Press... and the Russian Armies.
★
Read the excerpts from Truman's Memoirs appearing daily in THE JERUSALEM POST

Dear Housewife!
Why waste your time baking cakes and cookies instead of resting or visiting with family and friends?
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JERUSALEM—BNEI BRAK

Religious Services

SIDRA: Vayikra 23, 26-27; Bamidbar: 29, 12-17.
HAFTARA: Tikhaya 14, 1-21.

Sabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.49 p.m. today and ends at 6.01 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 6.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m., Minha: 5 p.m., Arvit: 6.55 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.55 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 7 a.m. Minha: 5.35 p.m. Arvit: 6.15 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (8 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 7 a.m. Minha: 5.35 p.m. Arvit: 6.15 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit 8.30 a.m. (Cantor Leib Glantz & choir).

Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.20 p.m. Arvit: 5.55 p.m.

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NOTICE

The Inter-Departmental Committee appointed by the Minister of Communications to consider and report on matters relating to the development of the Kishon Zone has started its deliberations.

The Committee has been asked by the Minister to inquire into and ascertain the requirements, plans and possibilities for the development of the Kishon Zone in respect of the following matters:

a) The location of the floating dock and the construction of shipyards;
b) Auxiliary Port for import and export;
c) Fishing Port;
d) Naval establishments;
e) The establishment of a Free Zone;
f) Other commercial enterprises.

The Committee is interested in receiving, from all persons able and willing to assist the Committee in its above-mentioned tasks, any material in their possession affecting the problems with which the Committee is required to deal and their views regarding the above matters.

Persons wishing to bring any matter to the attention of the Committee are requested to forward, to the Chairman of the Committee, the material in their possession, and any information which in their opinion is likely to assist the Committee. All communications are to be addressed to the Chairman at his office, P.O.B. 303, 64 Rehov Hameginim, Haifa, by Oct. 6, 1955.

Persons wishing to be heard by the Committee are required to write to the Chairman and to indicate the gist of their information or views.

Y. SALOMON,
Chairman

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From the Memoirs of Harry Truman — Volume One

Meeting the Press... and the Soviet Armies

THE President's relations with the press are of the utmost importance. By way of the press he maintains a direct contact with the people. I was especially interested, therefore, when, at 10:30 a.m., on April, 17, 1945, I held my first press and radio conference.

It is often helpful for a President to judge, from questions put to him by the reporters, what is going on in the minds of the people. Good reporters are always in close touch with developments and with what the people want to know. I have always made a sharp distinction between the working reporter and the editor or publisher. I always got along well with the reporters. They try to do an honest job of reporting the facts. But many of their bosses — the editors and publishers — have their own special interests, and the news is often slanted to serve those interests which, unfortunately, are not always for the benefit of the public as a whole.

Important as I knew the White House press conferences to be, I felt compelled to announce that I would cut them to one a week, I did this so as to be able to devote more of my time to the heavy load of business my office had to handle. I needed time to keep up with the mounting developments on the home front and elsewhere in the world. I decided also to continue the practice established by my predecessor of barring direct quotation of my replies and comments while permitting indirect quotation. The idea of a press conference is to find out what the President thinks about pending matters, but it must be obvious that he should not be quoted directly on every question. That could often change an answer from an expression of opinion to a final commitment. This would serve no useful purpose, for in order to avoid commitment on matters still pending, the President would be reluctant to answer or even to suggest a clue that might reveal his line of thought.

At the time my first press conference was held, I had been President less than five days. It was the first opportunity the reporters and White House correspondents had to question me.

"Mr. President," I was asked, "is there any possibility that you will go to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco near the end?"

"There is not," I answered.

"Do you expect to see Mr. Molotov," I was asked, "before he goes to San Francisco?"

Reporters crowd into President Truman's first press conference. This was the first time photographers were let in since 1937.
Courtesy Life Magazine, Copyright Time Inc.

"Yes," I replied. "He is going to stop by and pay his respects to the President of the United States. He should."

"Mr. President, do you have a desire, as soon as possible, to meet the other allied leaders — Marshall Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill?"

"I should be very happy to meet them," I said, "and General Chiang Kai-shek, also. And General de Gaulle; if he wants to see me I will be glad to see him. I would like to meet all of the allied heads of governments."

Other questions followed, usually unrelated questions that forced my mind to leap in many directions.

Would Mrs. Truman have a press conference?

Did I intend to lift the ban on horse racing?

What were my views on the disposal of synthetic rubber plants?

What about my Cabinet?

What about a rumour that Stalin had reached an agreement "with the new Polish Government approved by the United States and Great Britain?"

Some of these I refused to discuss. Some I answered. Some I merely put off to a more appropriate time. And finally I heard the signal that always ends these conferences: "Thank you, Mr. President."

Another Russian Manoeuvre

I KEPT my calendar of appointments clear that afternoon so as to devote my time to handling many administrative matters that had been accumulating.

Russian Foreign Minister Molotov, French Foreign Minister Bidault, the President of the Philippines, T.V. Soong, the Foreign Minister of China, — all were due for special talks at the White House in the next few days.

A cable from Ambassador Harriman had just informed me that Molotov was leaving Moscow that very day, going by a Soviet route across the Pacific. He would, therefore, take two days longer to get to Washington than if he had flown across the Atlantic. Harriman himself, coming by the shorter route, was due the next day with a report on his last talk with Stalin and a report on his talks with Molotov's deputy, Vishinsky.

His cable informed me that Vishinsky had told him that there was "a great public demand" for the conclusion of a Soviet-Polish treaty of mutual assistance and that one was now being prepared. Harriman in reply, had properly cautioned Vishinsky that the world might interpret the signing of such a treaty, before the formation of a new Polish government, as an indication that Russia did not intend to carry out the Yalta agreements. Vishinsky, in what was typical Russian fashion, argued the necessity of such a treaty, and maintained that the Crimean decisions did not preclude its negotiation.

It was disturbed. This was another Russian manoeuvre aimed at getting their own way in Poland, and I made up my mind that I would lay it on the line with Molotov. At the same time, I directed the State Department to register a protest in Moscow.

Super-Secret War Brain in White House

A FEW hours after my first press conference was held, I went for the first time to the super-secret Map Room in the White House. Very few of the White House staff had access to this carefully guarded room, and very little was ever said about it. I had first learned that it existed after I became Vice President, when President Roosevelt sent me the following memorandum as he was getting ready to leave for Yalta on January 28, 1955.

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
Memorandum for the Vice President:

If you have any urgent messages which you wish to get to me, I suggest you send them through the White House Map Room. However, only absolutely urgent messages should be sent via the Map Room. May I ask that you make them as brief as possible in order not to tie up communications. If you have very lengthy messages, the Map Room officer will have to exercise his discretion as to whether it is physically possible to send them by radio or whether they will have to be sent by pouch. F.D.R.

The Map Room was planned by President Roosevelt and was located on the ground floor of the White House directly across the hallway from the elevator. Every morning Roosevelt would come down in the elevator from his living quarters and go to this closely guarded room.

It was lined with a map of the world and maps on larger scales of Europe and Asia, on which were outlined the locations of all major military forces in the world. Detailed maps showed the battle lines everywhere and from the centre of the room it was possible to see at a glance the whole military situation. It was an immensely important intelligence centre. There had been nothing like it in World War I. This was the first global war that had ever been fought with fronts on every ocean and every continent.

Changes in the battle situation were immediately marked on the Map Room maps as messages came in from commanders in the field. Messages came constantly throughout the day and night, so that our military picture was always accurate up to the moment. I frequently met our top military leaders in this room, and went over in detail the situation on each front.

So accurate and complete was the information that was gathered together here, that the Map Room became the very heart of all the military information necessary to conduct this global war. It played an important part in coordinating the decisions of the allied forces. And certainly it helped me quickly to visualize the world situation and to grasp the basic military strategy.

By a special communications system and by means of special devices set up in this room, Churchill and I were able to telephone each other in complete security. These conversations were transcribed and kept as part of the diplomatic record for future reference.

Problem of Occupation Zones

WITH the war progressing at an ever accelerated pace, we were now up against the question of zones to be occupied by the principal allies. In this connection, Prime Minister Churchill raised several issues in a message that now reached my desk.

"Your armies soon, and presently ours, may come into contact with Soviet forces," Churchill's cable read. "Supreme Commander should be given instructions by Combined Chiefs of Staff as soon a possible how to act."

In his view, Churchill said, there were two zones:

(1) A tactical zone in which our troops should stand on the lines they had reached unless there was agreement for a better tactical deployment against continuing resistance of the enemy. This should be arranged by the Supreme Commander through the military missions in Moscow or, if convenient, across the line in the field. The Combined Chiefs of Staff had already taken up the issue of instructions to cover this phase.

(2) An occupational zone on which Churchill said he had agreed with President Roosevelt on the advice of the Combined General Staffs. In his view, this zone should be occupied within a certain time from V-E Day, "whenever this is declared, and we should meet this with dignity from the much greater gains which the Allied troops have acquired by their audacity and vigour.

"I am quite prepared to adhere to Occupational Zones. But I do not wish our Allied troops or your American troops to be hustled back at any point by some crude assertion of a local Russian general." This, Churchill said, had to be provided against by an agreement between the governments so as to give Eisenhower a fair chance to settle on the spot "in his own admirable way."

The occupational zones, Churchill declared, were outlined "rather hastily at Quebec in September, 1944, when it was not foreseen that General Eisenhower's armies would make such a mighty inroad into Germany." The zones, he added, could not be altered except by agreement with the Russians. But the moment V-E Day had occurred, he suggested we should try to set up an Allied Control Commission in Berlin and should insist upon a fair distribution of food produced in Germany between all parts of Germany. As it stood, Churchill said, the Russian occupational zone had the smallest proportion of people and grew by far the largest proportion of food, adding:

"The Americans have a not very satisfactory proportion of food to feed conquered populations. And we poor British are to take over all the ruined Ruhr and large manufacturing districts, which are like ours, in normal times large importers of food. I suggest that this tiresome question should be settled in Berlin by A.C.C. before we move from tactical position we have at present achieved. The Russian idea of taking these immense food supplies out of food producing areas of Germany to feed themselves is very natural. But I contend that feeding the German population must be treated as a whole and that available supplies must be divided pro rata between the occupation troops.

"I should be most grateful if you would let me have your views on these points, which from information I receive from many sources are of highest consequence and urgency.

I did not wish to reply without further study and the advice of the Chiefs of Staff.

Another full day was coming to a close, and I gathered together the papers I needed to take with me. The signal to my Secret Service guards sounded as I left my office, and with them following along I once more walked to Blair House.

This is the fourth daily instalment of Harry S. Truman's memoirs of his Presidency.
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Pakistan Profile: The Paradox of Iskander Mirza

By PHILIP DEANE

DELHI, (OFNS) — PAKISTAN'S brilliant Governor-General, Ghulam Mohammed, who has been ill for some time past, has finally been replaced by Major-General Iskander Mirza, the man who, officially or unofficially, has been the country's "Regent" during the successive crises in Mr. Mohammed's health.

Thus, at the age of 56, General Mirza (his is only a courtesy title) has capped a brilliant career by attaining the highest office in the land, an office that carries the powers vested in the viceroys through whom Britain ruled her Indian empire. And it is as a descendant of these viceroys that Mirza must be viewed, because his background and training was identical to theirs.

An aristocrat of the bluest blood — his ancestors were kings — he was the first non-European to be gazetted to a fashionable British regiment from the Indian sub-continent. As an officer he distinguished himself in the classic frontier fighting and, of course, at pig sticking, cricket and shooting. But he was too keenly interested in politics to remain a soldier, and he was picked for the "political service," the elite of Britain's colonial administration. To men from this service fell all the tough assignments, and to Mirza fell the toughest. He spent most of his administrative career since 1926 running the turbulent tribes of the Northwest frontier.

When independence and partition came to Britain's Indian empire in 1947, Mirza, a Moslem, opted for Pakistan where he was appointed Secretary of Defence. Together with other British-trained administrators, he threw himself into the frightening task of building up a country from scratch. There was nothing in Pakistan — no coinage, no services, no trained administrative personnel. Even bank clerks and traders were not available since most of them were Hindus, and had fled to India. Building Pakistan was made more difficult by the country's politicians, who acted on the whole as if they were indifferent to the country's welfare. Intriguing against one another, they went so far in this process as to squander the nation's resources and even endangering its cohesion by aggravating religious and sectional rivalries among the various political machines.

Soon it became apparent to Mirza and the other British-trained senior civil servants and Army officers that they should curb the power of the politicians for the sake of good government. Thus, progressively, power passed from the hands of the people's elected representatives to those of Mirza and his colleagues. This, also, was the origin of Pakistan's present regime, which is very near to what Mirza calls "controlled democracy," and in which those politicians willing to accept control are allowed to hold some offices and exercise some power. This hybrid regime is not the clean proconsular administration which Mirza practised under the British. The politicians get their percentage, but at least Mirza and his friends see that the percentage is small and that some work is done for it.

His experiences of the past few years have made Mirza sceptical about the applicability of democracy in Pakistan. He feels contempt for the politicians he handles so easily, for their lack of coherent programmes, for the small price they place on their support. He tolerates them and cooperates with them because he is a realist, not an "ideolistic revolutionary" like Egypt's Colonel Abdul Nasser. Mirza realises that parliamentarism, however artificial, provides a safety valve and a legal platform for grievances which otherwise might be voiced through Communist subversion. He has also admitted that the international climate and public opinion among his allies, notably the United States, would be shocked by an open dictatorship. So he cooperates with the politicians.

Unfortunately, Mirza's controlled democracy is in fact no democracy at all, and might not even be — as he claims it to be — a preliminary step towards democracy, because in the rump Parliaments of Pakistan, the politicians have no power, and cannot therefore learn about the responsibilities of power. Mirza, however, does not appear willing to risk his control in free elections. He and his group are preparing a constitution calling for a strong President who will be elected indirectly by the Assembly where voting can somehow be directed.

It is fair to say that Mirza has every right to mistrust the politicians of Pakistan. But basically, it is the people's ability to choose that he distrusts — their ability to choose him, the best man for the job, as first President of Pakistan. And this might be Mirza's greatest mistake. If he took more trouble to show himself to the people, many political experts in Pakistan believe he would win hands down. For he is what the people pine after. Taxi drivers, peasants, even intellectuals in Pakistan, do not tire in saying: "If only we still had the British district commissioners running us." This is not revulsion against independence, but rather it is pining after incorruptible father figures.

Mirza is the epitome of the "father figure" proconsul. Last year during the floods in East Pakistan, he went around in shorts and gum boots with a white sun helmet, wading to distressed villages, distributing aid, making decisions on the spot, giving a brilliant exhibition of administrative ability. He was just. He never sent the same supplies to two different places, he kept all the figures in his head, and appeared infallible. That was what he had been trained to do.

The people of East Pakistan, whose popularly-elected government he had just dismissed then, and who had been incited against him by their leaders, became so admiring of Mirza that he could walk unescorted through the bazaars of cities which he was supposed to be holding down with martial law.

Kiryat Shmoneh's Development

By DAVID SLAV

ASHER Nizri heads the Kiryat Shmoneh Local Council, Israel's northernmost. He came here from Morocco five years ago, went through what all immigrants are going through today.

David Azizi runs the Kiryat Shmoneh *ma'abara*. He came here from Morocco a few years ago, but you wouldn't call him "green" under any circumstances.

Asher weighs every word he says, quotes figures and statistics to illustrate Kiryat Shmoneh's development. David hears everyone out, has time for everybody's troubles.

At a solemn meeting, the people of Kiryat Shmoneh (once known as Halsa) have decided to absorb 1,000 families from North Africa — and set up a fund, to which everyone is contributing a day's wages, to see needy newcomers through.

The success of the drive will depend on three factors, Asher explains: housing, jobs, and municipal services. The houses are being put up, though not fast enough because of the shortage of building workers, and army veterans are now being put through courses and apprenticeship to swell their ranks.

The jobs there have never been so many. No trace of unemployment at Kiryat Shmoneh. If anything, development is being held up for lack of workers. Among the plants which either are functioning or have had their financing problems solved are factories that will turn out water taps, shoe machinery, floor tiles, bricks, matting. Then there is work in mines, quarries, soil drainage, Huls drainage, land clearing, road construction, public works, and plenty of employment in all the villages of Upper Galilee, clearing stones, planting trees, harvesting peanuts, picking cotton.

As for services — it is no easy job to absorb 1,000 families on a limited local council budget to double the school, water, power and sanitation networks, but Kiryat Shmoneh is doing it. Dozens of families are coming every week. Delays in scheduled government assistance may handicap the whole scheme. They must not be allowed.

DAVID's work is on a more personal basis, and he is well suited for receiving his callers at a desk piled high with files and papers.

"Why did you leave Israel?" he asks a 17-year-old boy who has just been re-admitted from Morocco after four years there. He never learned Hebrew during his stay at the Tiberias *ma'abara* then, and his elder brother is serving as interpreter.

"My father was sick. He was dying."

"So you helped him? You saved his life?" asks David gently.

"No, I'm sorry I left. Let me settle down in Tiberias with my brother."

Another boy, much the same story: he was homesick for his family, they were ill. He was in Israel for a few years, but he doesn't understand Hebrew. He pulls out a letter he got from a Hashomer Hatzair emissary in Morocco. It is addressed to the Secretariat of the Kibbutz Artzi. "Where do you want to go?" asks David. "To the kibbutz. To Ma'abarot." And another request is easily granted.

A third ex-emigrant, Ohna Shalom, wants us to come along to his tin hut, and we join David. A lot of children, and an old grandfather. The standard furnishings — beds and blankets. What distinguishes them from first-time immigrants is the fact they will get no Agency help in establishing themselves in permanent jobs. This was made clear to them when they left Israel.

The Agency had given Ohna a flat and a grocery store in Mekor Haim in 1950, he says. He was making a living, but something got into him and he left. He lost everything: there was no work in Morocco and there were riots. He ran away. He knows he has no rights and he is willing to start all over again. But he's got a big family, and the "old man" is with them. Please give him another tin hut, he begs. David writes it down.

From the ex-emigrants' tin huts we move on to the wooden pre-fabs put up by Diyur Laoleh. They are attractive, pleasant-looking, though mostly still under construction. Two rooms, a kitchen, a shower and conveniences. The new occupants are moving in: young girls, scrubbing copper pans, stainless stew pots and kerosene stoves after the long trip, hang their heads down and look at the floor at the sight of strange men. The housewives and the boys cast friendly looks at us. Their eyes speak for them: they want us to walk in but know no Hebrew.

"What were you in Morocco?"

"A shoemaker." "And you?" "A shoemaker." Others were tailors, carpenters, painters, peddlers, middlemen, goldsmiths. And the girls — all seamstresses.

"What are you going to do with all those seamstresses?" we ask David.

"Cotton picking, peanut harvesting, pruning." It will be hardest for them during the first week, he explains. But everyone gets used to it, forgets the traditional trade of his family.

One of the newcomers was a notary public. He drafted contracts and other important documents. He has brought his typewriter. He knows Hebrew. He did a lot of fund-raising for the Jewish National Fund in Morocco, sent many a Jew to Israel. "Now it's my turn," he says.

David will send him out to pick cotton. Then he may see about getting him established in his line.

The immigrants were not allowed to take out any money, so they invested it in brand-new electric stoves, sewing machines, radios, printing presses, clothing. Carefully packed away, they will later be sold to provide capital for furniture and household utensils.

Family ties are strong, family loyalty great. It brought about the emigration of many a young Moroccan some years ago, but in Kiryat Shmoneh at least it looks as though it will also provide the healthiest basis for integration today.

HEARD ABROAD

I think that in the 20th century the formal and traditional diplomatic game is a bit out of date. — M. Edgar Faure.

Women racers drive as if they're grocery shopping — — Valeria Vitalis (Sports car Racer)

The trouble about leisure is that it can be so very expensive. When we get a general 36-hour week, I think most people will have to have two jobs. — Mr. Kenneth Horne.

We have become afraid of silence. It makes us uncomfortable. Yet, what most of us need is the faculty for being absolutely quiet. — Sir Malcolm Sargent.

Spain and Moroccan Crisis

By NORA BELOFF

PARIS, (OFNS). — THE French have failed despite frantic efforts to produce the hoped-for settlement of the Franco-Moroccan crisis before the opening of the United Nations General Assembly, and have consequently had to accept the decision to place Morocco on the United Nations agenda.

In fact, the French authorities are acutely conscious of international interest and passion — not always well-intentioned towards France — aroused by this strategically vital and politically vulnerable Protectorate. Paris is, if anything, inclined to overestimate the role of the outside world, and attribute Moroccan troubles perhaps too much to external provocations. But it is certainly true that if France and Morocco lived in a world alone, the old French policy, largely inspired and conducted by the Army, of treating this divided and underdeveloped sherifian empire as if it were a private colonial possession, would be much less manifestly impossible than it has now become.

Obstructs Revision

The most conspicuous intervention has come from Spain, who is not a member of the U.N. at all, but who signed up rights in Morocco the same year as the French took over their Protectorate, and has publicly reasserted her determination to obstruct any revision of Franco-Moroccan relations which would exclude Spain.

In the first European grab-Africa, France tried to get the whole of Morocco, but Spain, with British support, managed to carve out a zone of her own. The area was territorially and economically insignificant, but it remains precious to Spain for military and prestige reasons, and there are still up to 100,000 Spanish troops stationed there.

A Spanish nominee, the Khalifa, reigns over the Spanish zone in the name of the Sultan in Rabat, who theoretically symbolizes the unity of the empire, and the Spaniards have never forgiven the French for giving them a mere 15 minutes' warning before changing Sultans and deposing ben-Yussef two years ago. As soon as the new troubles broke out this year, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris called on the Government, discreetly reminded the French that Spain had always expected the deposition to lead to disaster, and insisted, this time successfully, that the Spanish should be treated as France's partners in any future negotiations with the Moroccan nationalists.

Spain has a slightly ambivalent policy in regard to Morocco: on the one side she shares with France the advantages of being a European ruling Power. On the other hand she has an evident advantage in supporting the nationalists to embarrass the French and supplant a rival European Power in Moroccan affections. While there is no question of Spain supporting a claim for Moroccan independence, the Spaniards have gone out of their way to give moral leverage to Moroccans demanding home rule, and have often infuriated the French by offering political asylum to members of the Istiklal (Independence) Party. The Istiklal Secretary-General, Balafredj, has taken up residence in Madrid, presumably with all expenses paid, and though there is no question of giving the Moroccan people, any more than the Spanish people themselves, the benefits of democratic freedom, the Spanish can certainly claim that their almost entirely rural zone has been much calmer and less seditious than the French zone.

The Spaniards have no intention of losing their psychological trumps, and that is why in the past few days they have told the French that if the French get rid of the unpopular Sultan ben-Arafa, who, the Spaniards told them, should never have been placed on the throne, he must on no account be lodged under Spanish protection. The Spaniards are afraid that the Moroccans may incite riots or demonstrations forcing Spanish soldiers to take up arms against them, and sacrifice this advantage. The French, who have helped the aged Sultan to buy himself a villa in that part of the international zone of Tangier allocated to Spanish police protection, are now desperately searching for alternative asylum.

American Intervention

But it is not, of course, just Spain. The Americans, with four atomic bomb bases on Moroccan territory, have always reminded the French of their paramount interest in that region's tranquility. In the past they gave the French a free hand in deciding how to secure it, but recently they have insisted that the only way to end terrorism is to do a deal with the nationalists themselves. Doubtless, the Americans are anxious to appear as friends of the Arab world and as enemies of colonialism, and the first public hint of a change in American policy came when the American Consul in Tangier, called home to report on the Moroccan crisis, stopped off in Madrid to interview Balafredj and hear the Istiklal point of view. The Arab League has, of course, never concealed its moral and material support for fellow Moslems in French North Africa, and Morocco is radiophonically besieged from the East by stations denouncing French rule and recommending violence and assassination.

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

WE have just received a letter from a professional friend of ours which we will present herewith without further remarks, except to say that the names, as per request, have been omitted:

"A newspaperman without a telephone is like a deep-sea diver without an air pipe. A year and a half ago I put in a request for a telephone in my apartment in Jerusalem. They asked me where I lived and I told them in the German Colony. They asked me many other questions which I promptly answered. They promised to check up on the situation and let me know; but they did not. A month later I stopped by at the Telephone Department in the Post Office and they told me that there were no free lines in my neighbourhood and that I would have to wait. So I did.

"I waited for a year and a half. Didn't pester them. Didn't write letters or make phone calls. I thought they would let me know when they had a free line, but they didn't. So I went to see them again. I asked for the man in charge, but they told me that he was out of town and that I could see the next man down. I

walked over to his desk in the corner and, without letting off too much steam, I started by saying that a year and a half ago... But before I could go on he asked me to sit down and ordered the secretary to bring my file. He shuffled through the papers and said, that's right, a year and a half ago. I almost expected him to say my, my, how time flies, but all he said was that there were still no free lines and no telephones.

"I told him what my job was and gave him the example of the deep-sea diver. He was interested, but not impressed. Said it wouldn't be a bad idea to bring in a letter of recommendation from my editor. He said that he would speak to the engineers and ask them to check up again on the lines. He promised to tell them that I was a newspaperman. I didn't see what this could have to do with the lines. If there are no lines than even if I were a beauty queen it wouldn't help. Or would it? He said it wouldn't hurt. He then asked me what I wrote and I told him.

"We went on talking for about half an hour. I kept coming back to the subject of a telephone and what it meant to me, to the paper, and finally what it meant to him, as a reader. He promised to do his best. Then I got up and asked him whether I should drop by again in a week or so to learn the results. He said it wouldn't be necessary. 'Give me your telephone number,' he said, 'and I'll let you know.'"

"Lamartine"

OFTEN, when people talk about trips abroad, we hear gruesome stories about the conditions, service and punctuality of Israel passenger ships. It is quite common to hear some wind up the conversation with the statement that the only ship to sail with is a French ship. How can you compare a French ship with one of ours? But that's exactly what we intend to do this week. We have sailed more than once on Israel ships and we have written both good things and bad things about them. About a month ago we had the honour of returning from Cyprus aboard the new French ship, the Lamartine, of the Messageries Maritimes Company.

The story actually starts in Haifa where we purchased our return ticket aboard the Lamartine leaving Cyprus on August 28. We asked the agent whether she was punctual, as we had to be in Jerusalem on the 29th. The agent, giving us a condescending look, said that this was a French ship and that she was as punctual as an electronic clock. He promised that the ship would leave Limassol at seven o'clock on the evening of the 28th and would arrive in Haifa at six o'clock the following morning. Still, two days before the end of our Cyprus vacation, just to make sure, we called the ship's agent in Limassol and asked whether the departure would take place on schedule. The agent was very happy that we had called as he said that the ship was to leave at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th instead of seven o'clock in the evening. That suited us fine as we were eager to get home as early as possible.

Since, according to the new schedule, we were supposed to be at Customs at six in the morning, we had to cancel our hotel reservation in the mountains a day early and reserve a room in Limassol for the night. When we arrived in Limassol that evening, we popped into the agent's office just to say hello and he said he hadn't had any definite word yet but that he would call us at the hotel. We sat in the lobby reading women's magazines until about 10 o'clock, when the agent called to say that there would be a slight delay, that the ship would arrive only in the late afternoon next day. To make a long sad story short, she didn't arrive the next afternoon, nor did she arrive the following morning as the agent then promised, and we finally bid an unregretful farewell to Limassol at eight o'clock on the evening of the 29th.

Now to the ship herself. We didn't expect too much for a dormitory ticket, as we have travelled in this class on Israel ships. As we had expected, the beds were cramped, though the mattresses, to our pleasant surprise, were made of foam rubber. Not even on the illegal immigration ships, however, have we seen such filth. The bunks had neither sheets nor pillow cases and the canvas covers on some of the mattresses were wet. The lavatory-wash rooms, if you can apply this name to the tiny dark cubicles, were filthy beyond description and the stench was unbearable. We had paid IL19 for our ticket, and, in addition to the accommodation, we received for our money two meals on board the ship. Dinner included cold fried marrow, a piece of cold fish, lukewarm, watery soup, bread, red wine and a piece of cake. For breakfast, we had bowls of coffee, bread, butter and jam. The coffee was horrible. The service at both meals was atrocious. The perspiring waiters kept snatching the plates away before we had time to realize how bad the food was. We have never seen such service on one of our ships, nor such food. We simply couldn't believe it. On a brief tour around the ship, we noticed that the corridors outside the first-class cabins were dirty and that there was neither soap nor towels in the first class wash rooms.

To learn the reason for this state of affairs, we went to see the Chief Steward, M. Agence Nevers, at eight o'clock in the morning. The Chief Steward, we were informed, was still asleep, although it was then just half and hour before the ship was to arrive at Haifa, and this fact in itself seemed strange to us. We finally knocked on his cabin door and 15 minutes later a young man wearing white shorts and a crew-cut emerged, looking furious at the world and especially at us. We introduced ourself and said that we would like to ask him some questions. He wanted to see our press card, which we promptly produced, and after looking at it sceptically he said, "Before you start asking questions, let me tell you that neither I nor my captain nor our company is impressed by what you newspapermen with little notebooks and pencils have to say about our ship." We hastily took down his statement word for word. We would like to hope that the French company will be interested to read what one of their employees has to say to the press.

After his cabin had been arranged, the Chief Steward asked us to come inside. He sat down before his desk while we waited for an invitation to do the same. When the invitation didn't come, we sat down anyway. We asked about the filth in the dormitory class. He said that, unlike those on Zim ships, the mattresses were made of foam rubber. We asked why the service was so bad. "The service is good enough," he said, "as far as I know. Especially in comparison to other ships." We wanted to know why there was no soap or towels in the first-class washrooms. He said he could not answer this question. We wanted to know why there were no sheets or pillow cases in the dormitories. "This is our policy," he said. "We sometimes have to give sheets to students when the Students Federation insists on it." We finally asked him if a steward on a French ship had the right to tell Israel passengers, as we had been informed, that Jews like good service but that they don't like to pay for it. He thought about that for a moment, then said that a steward did not have the right to say such a thing. He said it in such a way as to imply that only an officer had the right to make such a statement. We were about to leave when M. Nevers asked us why. If we had wanted to write an article about the ship, we hadn't presented our credentials to the captain the previous day, according to common practice. We told him that our common practice is to present our credentials only after we have seen what we can see without them and goodbye.

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DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 2 TO OCTOBER 8

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 2	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	1115	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris New York
	1235	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
MON. Oct. 3	0600	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Zurich, London, Nicosia
	1700	EL AL	
TUES. Oct. 4	0610	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0630	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London Ankara, Istanbul, Port Sudan, Khartoum
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
WED. Oct. 5	0600	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1000	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia
THUR. Oct. 6	0630	CYPRAIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London.
	0900	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, New York
	1015	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	1800	EL AL	Istanbul
	2200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
FRI. Oct. 7	1000	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, New York
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI. Oct. 7	0945	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

Oct. 4	s.s.	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste
Oct. 6	s.s.	JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseilles,

PELTOURS

TEL AVIV: 29 Rehov Ahad Ha'am Telephones: 63355/7 & 66734/5
JERUSALEM: 7 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Telephone: 4214/5
HAIFA: 20 Ha'atzmaut Road Telephone: 4561/2
REHOVOT: Rehov Herzl. Telephone: 325

THE DISCOVERY

BY HAIM MASS

OF course, discoveries are always a surprise. Only not every one is equally affected. There are people who go crazy. Others start yelling, or dancing. As for myself, whenever something very unusual occurs to me, I — so I am told — just remain open-mouthed.

It's different with my wife. When she discovers something and wishes to communicate it to me, she usually asks a question.

She also did so on that historical Friday morning.

"Haim, do you know the telephone number of that cursed gas company?"

"No gas?" I asked. My mouth remained wide open.

"No gas," said the wife, obviously enjoying the shocking effect of her tidings. She knew that I knew what that meant. "How many times did I tell you we have to buy a spare container?" she started building her line of defence — "....awful company.....office just closing .....Sunday is Erev Yom Kippur..."

"Use kerosene," was my expert advice. "What did we do in the pre-gas age? What's everybody who lives within his means doing in Israel nowadays?"

"We have no kerosene," said the wife, sadistically enjoying the full impact of her terrible words. "The vendor rang his bell this morning but naturally I thought it didn't toil for us. There is no kerosene at the grocers. All our neighbours are Butagasified, Amisragasified, Supergasified. All our kerosene cookers went as a present to Massal the oberef when we introduced gas. To buy a kerosene cooker now, even if the shop is still open, would be a waste of money. I propose we eat tonight, tomorrow and perhaps also on Sunday in a restaurant —"

"And I disagree categorically," I said. The telephone rang and I took the receiver.

"Taat you, Haim???" — Ya'acova voice, at the other end, was terribly agitated. "Something tremendous has happened. We've got fuel: oil, kerosene, petrol, candles, paraffin, asphalt. Haim, this is great, great, great!!!"

"We haven't got any gas," I said disconsolately.

Haim, We've Struck It

"Yes, we have," roared my friend's excited voice into the earphone. "Enough to push the liquid up, above ground. Haim, we're rich, rich, r i e h!!! Do you hear me?" — — — —

So whilst we were having our cold lunch that Friday noon, Mr. Joseph was happily splashing his oil-filled beer bottle in front of the microphone. That gave her the idea of serving sandwiches with cold beer for the evening holiday meal. So long as she kept quiet I didn't mind it and Shabbat morning we had real hot tea. At noon we had bread, cheese and wine — Italian fashion, said my wife reckingly. Nevertheless I did not give in to her pressure and she had to abandon the restaurant idea even though she had to go to town collecting spare bread from neighbours, friends and acquaintances. By evening my wife seemed on the verge of despair so that I had to boost up her morale by being patriotic and displaying a spirit of pioneering and the more I did so the more patriotic and pioneer-minded I became. "They've discovered oil in the Negev, dear," I said over and over again. "Do you know what that means? It means this will again be a country of milk and honey, everything will be cheap, plentiful! Do you realise we are making history this very moment?"

My wife was squinting at the frigidaire in which a freshly slaughtered Shabbat chicken was freezing along — another historic relic of the great day.

The oil frenzy gripped me from minute to minute. By Sunday morning I was so excited I was sick and had to be excused from work. My wife said it was because I had had only uncooked food these 36 hours. She pfioned the gas company and then declared she was going out to make there a scandal grade C (usually a scandal grade B ensures us with an adequate supply of gas for four weeks). I took advantage of her absence to scan the newspapers, first my subscribed daily and then my neighbour's. From both papers I learned a lot about oil prospecting, such as the names of the workers who first got the shower, what clothes they were wearing and what they usually had for breakfast.

It Takes Time

And now another week has passed. I've read another 637 commentaries and I know exactly what the future may have in store for us. Nothing definite can as yet be stated, of course. As you know, things take time. Even an oil country is not made overnight, contrary to the popular conception. Nor are coalitions formed overnight. Only gastritis may be acquired overnight, especially when you start training your stomach three days before the Yom Kippur fast. That's what the doctor thinks. Such a nice man, by the way. "I really can't understand why you did it" he says. "Your wife should have taken you to Yossi's restaurant. In fact, I had been wondering why she didn't take you along with her ...".

U.S. Russia Break Cultural Ice

By KENNETH BRODNEY

MOSCOW (UP). — A PROGRAMME of American-Soviet cultural exchange featuring top musicians, dancers and singers is rapidly moving towards completion.

The first step took place when the U.S. Embassy granted a visa to the brilliant Soviet concert pianist, Emil Gilels. He will be followed by David Ostralkh, considered by both Soviet and Western critics as one of the world's greatest violinists.

In the "almost settled" category are American visits by the star Russian ballerina, Galina Ulanova of the Bolshoi Theatre. The famous troupe of folk singers and dancers of Igor Moiseyev is tentatively booked to open in New York beginning December 28 after a month-long run in Paris.

Final arrangements to bring George and Ira Gershwin's opera "Porgy and Bess" to Moscow are under way. Carlton Smith, Director of the American National Arts Foundation, is currently in the Soviet capital negotiating additional visits. He quoted the Soviet Cultural Minister, Nikolai A. Mikhailov, as saying: "We are willing to exchange all kinds of artists and other forms of culture as long as it can be done on an equal basis."

Smith said he hopes to arrange to send to Russia such American artists as singer Marian Anderson and violinist Yasha Heifetz. He said he also was trying to arrange for sending three plays. They would probably include Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," and Eugene O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms."

Warsaw Completely Rebuilt

By MARTIN S. HAYDEN

WARSAW, (N.A.N.A.) POLAND'S Communists have upset Hitler's boast that he would make of Warsaw "just a memory on an ancient map." A visitor here cannot help being impressed with the speed of reconstruction.

In 1945, the Nazi army left a city with an estimated 83 per cent of its buildings destroyed. To their best ability, the Germans left not a living soul where half-a-million Poles had died.

Today, Warsaw is again a city of over a million residents.

It has broad boulevards, arched bridges over the Vistula, blocks of new apartments and at least one glass, brick and black-stone modern department store that stands on columned stilts.

And, along with the new, historic bits of Old Warsaw have risen from the debris. This job of exact duplication has been Communism's expensive gesture to Polish nationalism and patriotism.

Back to 1600

One street, the Nowy Swiat, is rebuilt in the exact architectural detail of the 17th century. The Old City market has been restored, not as it was in 1944, but as drawings show it was 300 years ago, with middle-age murals on building fronts and golden cupids and religious figures at roof peaks.

The old churches are back all over Warsaw. In the once-flattened square of the three crosses, the Alexander Church has rearisen from the rubble in its original round design, without the 18th century additions that marred its architecture. The church reconstruction has shared priority with workers' apartments, and so have the famous old Warsaw palaces which, rebuilt, no longer house the aristocracy; the massive old Warsaw Merchants Club is now headquarters for the Workers' Recreation Association and the Raczynski Palace is now the Academy of Art.

Signs everywhere designate as "holy shrines" the places where Nazi execution squads did their work. In the old Ghetto, a massive monument has been erected to remind Poles forever of Heinrich Himmler's 1943 order that "this area in which 500,000 inferior creatures live shall be made to disappear from the surface of the earth."

Construction workers toil under the Communist system of required daily work norms that constantly rise as more and more workers exceed them to get promised bonus pay. Sweeping municipal replanning has been made possible by a wiping out of all private land titles.

If the government wanted a specific site for a new street, store or business building, the ex-owner got nothing. If the government did not need his land the former owner could get a 99-year lease and subject to finding the money and building materials, reconstruct a private dwelling. Qualifying this privilege are rules against building for rented profit or building any single unit of more than five rooms.

Juggled land titles have led to strange relationships. The American Embassy on Stalin Avenue (formerly Ujasdowskie Avenue) for instance, is owned by the Bulgarian Government; since the U.S. does not recognize Bulgaria, the tenant-landlord relationship must be carried on through a third nation.

ONE THOUSAND JEWISH PAPERS

(From a study made by Josef Fraenkel)

The past year has seen an increase of 71 papers among the Jewish newspapers of the world, bringing the total up to 970, of which 578 are published in Israel, 245 in the U.S. and only 154 in Europe. Of the 970, 540 are in English.

There are 12 Jewish dailies in the Diaspora — all in Yiddish. Of Israel's 24 dailies, 16 are in Hebrew.

CHESS

September 30, 1955

Problem No. 916
A. Tallani, Italy
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Problem No. 917
U. Grinblatt, Ma'barot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kd3; Qa7; Rb5, Rb4 Rc8, Be1; Ktc6, Pa4, a3, b2, c2, d7, e2, e3. (14)
Black: Kc4; Rd4; Bb1, Bf4; Kta1; Pd2, d6, g3, g5. (9)
White Mates in Two

White: Kd4; Rg4; Be6, (3)
Kd6; Rb6; Kt4d4. (3)
Double Helpmate in Two
(Either Black or White move and mate in 2)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 910 (Iarroni): 1.b4! with correction play by the B. P. 1.—Rc3, b5, a5. Problem No. 911 (Talmi): 1.Rf4! — 2. Rg4+; 1.—f5 2.Rb4; 1.—e5 2.Rg4+; 1.—Kte6 2.Bf6+; The strong try 1.Kd4? (thr. 2.Rf5+) is refuted by 1.—Bd5!

TOURNEY RESULTS. U. Grinblatt, the gifted composer from Ma'barot, won first prize in the yearly informal tourney of the I.P.A. with the following problem (A.H.728): W. — Kc5; Qf1; Ed7, Re2; Bb5, Bb6; Kt4, Kt6, Pb2, c2, f2. B.—Kd2; Ba5; Bf2; Kt3; Pb3, f6, g6. Mate in three by 1.Qb1 — Zugzwang. 1.—e2 2.Kd5 e3+ 3.Kc4x and 1.f5 2.Kte5 f4+ 3.Kf5x. Further honours were: 2nd Pr.—J. Buchwald, New York (A.H.797); 3rd—U. Avner, Ramat Gan (A.H.800); 1st H. Mention — A Grinblatt, 2nd — A. Akerblom, 3rd — J. Goldshmidt, Commends went to V. Bartolovic, Dutt and Talmi. The full award will be published in "Haproblemai" No. 8.

THE ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP will open tomorrow with the following taking part: Porath, Dr. Oren, Aloni, Kniager, Mandelbaum, Weller, Labunski, Czerniak, Dobkin, Wirtz, David, Dr. Zakon, Fischer, Shapovich, Rosenberg, Dinner, Smittmer. This will be the eighth national championship. Former champions were: 1936 — Czerniak; 1937 — Porath; 1938 — Czerniak; 1940 — Porath and Kniager; 1945 — Aloni; 1951 — Oren; 1953 — Porath (present title holder).

THE POSTAL WORKERS' TEAM won the B Division (south) team tournament, beating Giv'at Aliya in the final round by 6½.

GOTEBORG INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT

Game No. 53d
White: UNZICKER
Black: BRONSTEIN

1.e4 c5; 2.Kf3 d6; 3.d4 cxd; 4. Kxd4 Kf6; 5.Kc3 a6; 6.Be2 e5; 7.Kb3 Be7; 8.0-0 0-0; 9.Be3 Qc7; 10.a4 b6; 11.Qd2 Be6; 12.Rfd1 Rc8; 13.Qe1 Qb7; 14.Rd3 Ktd7; 15.f3 d5; 16.Kxd5 Kxd5; 17.e4 B:d5; 18.Rad1 Ktf6!; 19.Ktc1 e4!; 20.Qf2 Be6; 21.B:e5 b:c; 22.Qe2 Rc6; 23. f4 c4; 24.b3 Rac8; 25.b:2 Be6; 26.Kb2 Qc7; 27.Rd6 a5; 28.b:c B:c4; 29. Kb3 B:e2; 30.Q:e2 e3!; 31.Rd4 Kte4; 32.Qf3 Kta5; 33.Qxe4 Kxe4; 34.Rx4 h5; 35.Qf3 Kte5; 36.R:e8+ R:e8; 37.Qxf5 Qc2; 38.Rd5 e2; 39. R:e2 e1Q; 40.K:g7+ Kh6; 41.Qxf Q:e2+!!; 42.Q:e2 Rc2, and white resigned.

STAR-GAZING

IN our last column, we said that on September 1, Venus had been in superior conjunction, e.i., on the other side of the sun, in a straight line with it and the earth. It takes Venus only 225 days to complete one revolution around the sun, but since meanwhile the earth is also moving, the two planets "catch up" with each other only every 585 days.

Sometimes Venus can be seen in the morning sky almost up to the very day of a superior conjunction, and returns to the evening sky right after it. This time, however, this has not been the case (an explanation would be beyond the scope of this column) and it is only in the second half of October that Venus will become visible—and even then only to the sharp eye and for a short while after sunset only. It will be easiest to detect on the 17th, when the planet can be seen just over the horizon to the right (on the outside) of the barely visible crescent of the moon, only 28 hours old.

Other Planets

On the 30th, Venus will stand to the left of Saturn. Thirty-eight times fainter (magnitude +0.8 to Venus' —3.3) Saturn is not likely to be visible so soon after sunset, except through binoculars.

Jupiter is currently in Leo, rising at 2 a.m. (by the end of October, just after midnight).

Fixed stars: At 9 p.m. (7 p.m. by the end of October), the lovely semi-circle of Corona will be setting, as well as the brightest parts of the Milky Way with many of its star clouds. Approaching the meridian (greatest height) is the great trapeze of Pegasus, which has been standing in the south-east, and not in the south-west, as was stated in our last column due to a typographical error. Also approaching the meridian, though much lower in the south, is Piscis Australis, (the southern fish) which has only one bright star, Fomalhaut. Between the two constellations, by the way, is the spot where the sun stood on the first day of spring and where the orbit of its apparent annual trip, the ecliptic, meets the celestial equator.

The pentagon of Auriga (the Charioteer) is now up in the sky, the Pleiades are well clear of the eastern horizon, and yellow-reddish Alderbaran has just risen. *JOSEF SMOIRA*

CHESS AIDS MEDICAL SCIENCE

Dr. P. Gabarra, a prominent Barcelona surgeon, is a keen chess player. Perhaps that is why the idea struck him that skin grafted on to extensive injured areas might knit better if applied in a chessboard pattern. Anyway, he tried out his "hunch," and the result, illustrated in a recent article by him in the "British Medical Journal," has been a great success. "Chessboard grafts" may soon be accepted medical practice.

("Chess," England)

BRIDGE by Jerusalemite

A Holiday Problem

S. A K
H. Q J
D. A 9 6 5 3
C. J 6 4 2

S. 8 6 5 2
H. A K 10 9 3
D. —
C. A K 8 5

THE above set-up is not a competition, although it does present some double-dummy features. The game was actually played a few weeks ago in Tel Aviv. All present agreed that "hard luck" was responsible for the declarer's final discomfiture.

South bought the hand at six clubs. West played the spade nine; declarer won in dummy, pulled his two high clubs and, on finding West in possession of four trumps to the queen, he finally wound up with 11 tricks.

There were at least two different ways of properly handling the situation after West's opening lead, and one pretty good chance of still making the slam after declarer's over-optimistic lead of his two top trumps.

Our problem is:

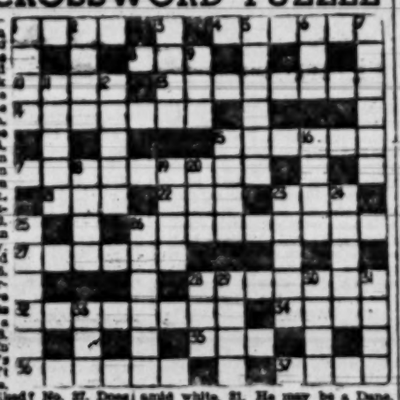
1. *Find the basic idea of the two respective safety plays, without entering into technical details of execution, or*

2. *Assuming that West holds only two hearts, indicate South's only winning play after his haste to collect his two top trumps; show the winning four-card end-play.*

Our readers are requested to forward their solutions, containing a correct reply to at least one of the two questions above, to reach the Tel Aviv office of *The Jerusalem Post* by Sunday, October 9. A three-month subscription will be awarded for the first correct solution opened on that day.

The full solution will be published on Friday, October 14.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS.—1. Something for a man to draw on. 4. Do they mostly make a nasty mark round the neck? 8. Knock gently. 10. The killer shows some sign of affection. 13. One of those chancy games. 14. Went faster than usual. 15. Drawn out. 17. Person with a bad flat, perhaps. 21. Cackling female. 23. Nothing less than a root is in decay. 23. Spring needed for space-ship? 26. All the best currency notes have it! 27. What it is to ring up with a false alarm? 28. Had a go. 29. By which your tail's right up. 34. Didn't walk. 35. A tree. 36. More than walked? No. 37. Does it cover you with inks?

DOWN.— 1. The way an Irishman gets with a TV aerial? 2. Tip out the fluid. 3. Have the nerve. 5. May be stiff. 6. Monotonous groove. 7. Like a racer. 9. The case of the hypodermic needle. 11. Rabbits like him! 12. Very little farm produce? 15. Measure up a certain amount of bitter. 16. Not a mature little creature. 18. City of children only? 19. Asinine noise. 20. Plenty to sell? 22. Smudge that may spoil your reputation? 24. When this, are you less inclined to pay it? 25. Hedgehog's defence. 26. Made a metallic union. 28. First mate? 29. Part with, at a price. 30. Blob of yellow and white. 31. He may be a Dane. 33. Dear addressee.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Strata. 5. Sha. 8. Rice. 9. Lath. 10. Sa-Pi-er. 11. Esperanto. 13. Mail. 15. Ren. 16. S-Al-om. 17. Robot. 20. Pan. 22. Gen(der). 23. He-Len. 24. (battle)-Field. 26. Bin. 27. Essu. 28. Stopwatch. 31. Base-la. 32. Keep. 33. Cart. 34. Ash. 35. Sender.

DOWN.— 1. So-Sam-e. 2. Reprisal. 3. Tree. 4. Air Show. 5. Seven. 6. E-Lil-e. 7. Station. 12. Pen. 14. Lane. 18. Oats. 19. (Flying) Buttstead. 20. Feather. 21. Pincers. 24. Pit. 25. Purse-r. 26. Butch. 29. Pups. 30. Hat-e.

Radio Review

No Call for Radio Journal

THE possibility of producing a radio journal continues to interest Kol Yisrael. The only problem is how it should be financed. There seems to be no possibility of its appearing in the current financial year, but it may well feature in some form in the next estimates — unless it is thrown entirely on the mercy of the public and made into a purely commercial proposition.

Two examples inspire the proponents of this scheme. One is the "Radio Times," the weekly journal of the B.B.C. which gives full details of the week's broadcasts, to which in recent years have been added particulars of the B.B.C.'s television programmes. The "Radio Times" has a circulation of over eight million, which appears to be higher than any other journal in the world. Nearly the same number sold in 1949, at a time when the combined number of radio and television licence holders was 12 million — a remarkable proportion. The other successful journal was on a smaller scale but was nearer home — namely "Ha-Galgal," the journal of the Palestine Broadcasting System in Mandatory days, which had a wide circulation and combined information on programmes with reprints of outstanding talks. On the other hand, a similar combination was essayed in "Kol Yisrael" which appeared some four years ago and rapidly failed.

I have heard several attempts to explain the success of "Ha-Galgal" and the failure of "Kol Yisrael." One complaint was that "Kol Yisrael" was too official and too close to the approach of "D'var Hashavua." Another suggestion is that competition from other weekly papers (including Friday newspaper supplements) has increased since Mandatory times. None of these explanations or others that have been offered is really convincing.

The quick failure of "Kol Yisrael" seems to indicate that people in this country are not interested in a radio paper. There is a difference between conditions here and in England which would account for the contrast in enthusiasm. For one thing, English radio listeners have three alternative wavelengths from which to choose, offering 48 hours of broadcasting time each day (as against our 11). Thus, the radio journal is needed to indicate not only when to listen but what choice to make when listening. Secondly, the programmes are infinitely more stimulating than the fare offered here and there is more variety (one could almost predict our programme schedule for months ahead, which is in the tradition of America, where incidentally there is no commercial journal dealing with radio programmes). Thirdly, there is much less interest here in the "gossipy" and personalia angles than in other countries.

It is premature to predict the form a radio journal will take in this country, but it is clear that its success primarily depends on at least one factor — vital, absorbing broadcasts that will drive the listener to be interested in further information, both by way of preview and by way of background material. At present, there is not enough stimulus, especially in the spoken programmes, to bring a listener to the physical act of laying out 250 pruta (or whatever it will be) each week in order to receive details of the week's programmes, a few notes and pictures, and reprints of talks. In the long run, the success of a weekly broadcasting magazine will be an effect, not a cause.

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

822, 545, 49.5 & 33.8 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.00, 8.15, 2.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 and 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.55 Exercise. 8.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.30 Close Down. 12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Miriam Leon (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 2.30 Chess Corner. 2.45 Weekly Summary — Mishna Yomit. 4.00 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Requests Programme. Concertante Symphony in E. 364 (Mozart); Daphnis & Chloe ((Ravel); 7.00 "Shabbat Shalom." 8.00 Bible Reading. 8.15 Talk. 8.45 Friday Night Concert: Serenade No. 1 (Brahms); Viola Concerto (Walton); Symphony No.7 (Prokofiev). 10.15 A story for the Holidays. 10.50 Tunes of Israel. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.00 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Suite No. 2 (Bach); Aria K.391 (Mozart); Symphony No.3 (Clementi) 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Slavonic Rhapsody No.3 (Dvorak); "Konzertstuck" (Weber); "Masquerade" (Khachaturian). 11.50 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stamps and Screens. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 3.00 Music of our Times. Piano Sonata No.2 (Hindemith). 3.40 Variety. 4.20 Readings from "War and Peace" (Tolstoy) by Miriam Bernstein Cohen. 4.35 Opera "Yenufa" (Janacek). 5.40 Talk on "Communication" by Dr. Y. Bar Hillel. 6.00 News in the Arts. 7.15 Talk on ... 7.30 Folk Dances. 7.40 Questions and Answers. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Readings 9.00 Hazmardi and Mehave Melda. 9.30 Allegro-Con-Brio 10.00 Folk Dances. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

397, 480, 235, 216, 45.9 & 33.8 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m.
French News: 3.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: (32.2, 24.9 & 369 M.): 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 Readings. 6.45 Succot Music. 7.00 From Week to Week.

Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 A Musical Feature. 7.00 Yiddish Programme.

Today: 11.15 Readings for the First Day of Tabernacles. 11.25 News. 11.30 Succot Music.

Tomorrow: 11.15 News; Programme Highlights. 11.25 This Also Happened. 9.50 A Musical Feature.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (44.6, 218, 235 & 230 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35—Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: World's Orchestras. 7.40 Songs of Nahum Nardi. 8.30 News. 8.45 Light Notes. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music (R). 7.00 Variety Programme. 7.30 Articles in the News. 8.00 Jazz. Folk Dances. 8.30 News. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 16.25, 19.42, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News, Parliamentary Review, British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Press Review.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Child's Day (Monday, 7.45); Y.L. Peretz's "Golden Chain" (Monday, 9); Water Festival at Kibbutz Beyt'an (Tuesday, 5.30); Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" (Tuesday, 9); Tchaikowsky's "Swan Lake" (Wednesday, 9.15); Water Dancing Festival (Thursday, 5.30).

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WANTED partner for factory producing sweets, halva, fruit juices and jam. Required IL.25,000. Write: P.O.B. 6010 or phone 82006, Haifa.

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GARAGE needed near 19 Rehov Alfasi, Jerusalem. Please phone: 61944, Jerusalem.

TO LET 2-room flat, Rehavia. Phone 3702, Jerusalem.

U.N. OFFICER wants to rent 3-4 bedroom unfurnished house or flat, for two years. Write: No. 22176, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

TO LET furnished room (central heating, telephone) in Rehavia, preferably person absent weekends. No. 22175, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

QUIET young man wants small furnished room in vicinity of Zion Square, Jerusalem. Up to IL.35 a month. Write: No. 777, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

WANTED furnished room for permanent resident, in quiet district, Tel Aviv. Write: P.O.B. 1607, Tel Aviv.

COTTAGE 4½ rooms, vicinity Tel Aviv. Will trade for 3-room flat in Tel Aviv plus cash or sell at best offer. Write: P.O.B. 4456, Tel Aviv.

TO LET 1-room flat, 3 Rehov Zamenhof, flat No. 25, Tel Aviv.

TO LET well furnished room mid-October. Rehov Hayarkon near Gordon. Preferably to female; references required. Write: No. 25855, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE house, three rooms, garden, trees, Ramat Itzhak, IL.15,000. Offers: Pnina, P.O.B. 534, Tel Aviv.

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UNDERWATER FUN FOR HOLIDAYS AT EILAT

By Harry Arvay

A FEW minutes after the Arkia plane landed at Eilat airport, we were on a bus to Taba. The Red Sea stretched deep blue and invitingly to our left, and across the gulf we could see ships at anchor outside Akaba. We passed Eilat's temporary harbour alongside whose quay ships of up to 1,000 tons can tie up, and about two kilometres further south piles have recently been driven experimentally through the coral reef to mark the beginnings of a new port.

The bus stopped at the old guest house, to be closed in a few months. Everyone is eargerly awaiting completion of three new hotels, the largest of which is to be a striking air-conditioned modern building directly on the beach.

A man in bathing shorts stepped into the bus and offered its occupants hire of "Skin Diving" equipment, consisting of large rubber foot-fins, glass facemask and shnorkel air tube. Seeing us hesitate, he added that the price — IL2 — included a lesson in how to use the stuff. So we accepted, and half-an-hour later we were out playing hide and seek with multi-coloured fish among fantastically shaped coral trees. If one listens attentively to Mr. Oscar Friedman's introductory lecture, one finds skin diving much simpler than expected. I might add a word of personal advice: Never panic! If you find yourself suddenly drawing saltwater down your air tube, just surface calmly, spit bravely and get set for a new dive.

It's really worth it. Underwater scenery in this gulf is of indescribable beauty. Don't let anyone try to paint you a picture in words — it is impossible. I might just mention that the Red Sea is said to contain 8,000 varieties of fish. The Mediterranean is supposed to have only about 600. Let Mr. Friedman show you around and see for yourself. Have no fear of sharks or other monsters, though there actually are plenty here. With over 20 years of active experience in skin diving and underwater hunting, Mr. Friedman, who is a member of the skin-diving Club Mediterranee, insists that no shark has ever eaten healthy living men. He himself spends a good deal of time chasing after sharks — swimming alone far out to sea — and invariably finds them first-rate cowards, difficult to get within shooting range.

Mr. Oscar Friedman is a 46-year-old Belgian Jew who visited Eilat for the first time last summer. A few months later, he returned with the French group which made Israel's first coloured "3D" underwater film here. It won high honours at the Cannes festival. The film, "The Land of Four Seas," is to be screened here by the end of October. Formerly a diamond merchant and skin-diving as a hobby only, Mr. Friedman has "fallen in love" with Eilat and its coral reefs and has come to settle here. He is waiting for completion of adequate hotel space, and then intends to play a leading role in making this town a tourist and holiday attraction. In a few weeks he will be off to France to buy water-skiing, speedboats, glass-bottomed boats and one-man sailing boats. He is also bringing a large supply of special equipment that will enable anyone who is interested to photograph or film underwater with his own camera. So in a year, we may expect couples in Eilat to dance aquatic rhumbas and go spooning amid romantic red, green and blue coral lanes with only dumb fish as the discreet witnesses.

Returning to town, we visited the museum. Among others, one meets there *in statua dominus* the poison fish monster, a veritable Caliban of the deep, electric sword fish, sea monkeys, sea porcupines, giant crabs, sharks, octopuses — an array of antediluvian creatures that might well inspire one with awe, were it not for Mr. Friedman's oft-repeated assurances.

The office of Mr. Hanoch Nenner, head of the Eilat Local Council, is situated in one of the many wooden bungalows whose style and comfortable interior is a far cry from the usual *ma'abara* huts. Still possibly for sentimental reasons, this part of town is called the "Ma'abara." Like most brick or block buildings in Eilat, these huts also are "air-conditioned." The method is simple but effective. Quantities of a dry weed growing wild in the Arava are stuffed into wire or string netting strung outside the house wall facing the wind (nearly always North in Eilat). Above the weed screen runs a water pipe with small holes, allowing water to drip down and the wind to make it evaporate.

Mr. Nenner informed me that Eilat had its own Popular Housing Scheme under which people can buy flats at particularly easy terms. At the moment, this is a city of bachelors, young couples and small children. The school cannot have more than six forms since no older children live here. Mr. Nenner explained that there is a long waiting list of prospective Eilat settlers waiting for housing. So long as the demand for flats outstrips supply, the local council chooses candidates for Eilat citizenship carefully to meet local requirements.

The Municipality and Ministry of Agriculture have created a park already shading an area of 30 dunams — a final 40 dunams are envisaged. Trees, shrubs and flowers of every variety have been planted experimentally and Burma's Prime Minister, U Nu, has just donated a number of coconut trees. There is also a supermodern municipal kindergarten under construction.

In general, a brand new city like Eilat has excellent opportunities of incorporating in its planning and building the best in new and old. Without exaggeration, I might maintain that the port's Cultural Centre which has just been completed ranks among the most impressive and functional creations of its kind — not only in Israel. The massive granite structure contains a concert hall of 400 square metres, an indoor garden with aquarium in which some of the local underwater scenery and life will be on view, and over it a hanging staircase. There are a restaurant and library on the ground floor, and upstairs we find recreation and reading rooms. This grand enterprise, which does much to transform this "one-horse town" into an attractive, budding modern centre was erected with $200,000 donated by the American Congress of Industrial Organizations (C.I.O.) to the pioneers of Israel. It is named the Philip Murray Centre in honour of the late C.I.O. President.

The Centre stands beside the Histadrut buildings from whose long colonnaded terrace one gets a fine view of the town and bay. On the beach, a large, red-roofed building is nearing completion. These will be the new living quarters for the Eilat fishing cooperative. Further south, the Atlit Salt Company has constructed an experimental pilot plant, and it is planned to commence commercial exploitation with 1,000 dunams of salt pans, the produce of which will be exported to the Far East, particularly Japan.

The town's industrial centre has a carpentry and a tile factory catering for local building needs. There is also a new carpet factory. Two additional Industrial premises have been erected and are awaiting occupation. The Eilat sub-district has many square kilometres of first-grade black and red granite and a quarry, exporting to the United States has been launched.

Fresh food is still largely brought in by air and its transport is subsidised by the Government so that prices here are about the same as elsewhere in the country. Conventional entertainment is scarce, except in the large soldiers' club with only a few weekly cinema shows at the amphitheatre; but bathing and coral hunting are ample recompense.

Residents are keenly aware of their important pioneering task, but one does not easily get them to talk about it. They are frankly enjoying life here far too much to make a pretence of great personal sacrifice. With large-scale tourism in the offing, a great population influx in the near future is certain, and the unhampered operation of a busy port is generally expected. I came away sharing the local opinion that Eilat is a "coming" city making fast strides towards fame and prosperity.

SKIN DIVER playing hide and seek with the coral reefs off the Eilat shore, Werner Braun, the Jerusalem photographer, took this shot at the bottom of the Red Sea. Foot fins, glass facemask and shnorkel air tube make life easy.

Bargain Hunter Strikes it Rich

By Paul Jennings

MY friend Harblow is a white marketeer — a man who is always enthusiastic and faintly conspiratorial about some quite innocent transaction involving rare but fundamentally worthless treasures. He reads cards in shop windows; he can never resist a cheap enormous tent, or a clock, or a curiously out-of-date garden hammock. All the things he gets are too big. He is hypnotised by endless opportunities to pick up "lovely old stuff" dating from more spacious and opulent days. He goes to sales and comes back with vast mirrors, or sets of Venetian glasses which are useless to him and could really be used only at some huge Renaissance revel with masks and hidden lutes and high brocades and strange spicy foods.

Like all white marketeers, Harblow is perfectly altruistic; he is always wanting to pass on the news of a good four-poster to someone else. In the old days it was always to me. I was forever fending off dreary items of "surplus stock" — parachute nylon (whatever that may be for except parachutes) and enormous military-looking radio receivers with dials sternly labelled "band pass" and "gain"; and those hideous, ridiculously named garments know as windcheaters. But now that I am married, Harblow more often approaches my wife. He knows instinctively that half the objects in any normal household are never bought prosaically in a shop. The torch of life is handed on by the tribe. There is a shadowy commerce with obscure relatives who pass on baby clothes as good as new; one comes down to tea to find strange cousins ("You know darling, I *told* you about that cot"); one finds oneself taking out the car on wet windy nights to the flat of some ghostly shopping companion to pick up a huge sort of basket thing that won't quite go in the boot.

* * *

IT was thus that I found myself, last Saturday afternoon, fumbling at the gate of a strange, overgrown garden to which Harblow and I had come to fetch a huge old kitchen sink. The shadowy third person in this particular transaction was a Mrs. Harrison, whom Harblow, or my wife, knew — anyway, the three of them had decided that this sink would make a splendid sandpit for our small daughter.

The lock was one of those idiotic patent things, whose principle of operation it is impossible to guess until someone has shown you. A mad-looking woman with frizzy hair stared at us from an upstairs window. "I expect that's the Tenant," said Harblow. "She knows all about us, it's all right. Perhaps we'd better tell her, though." We pressed the front doorbell. A sound like a fire-alarm rang through the house. The mad-looking woman disappeared from the window but did not come down.

The garden was littered with what looked like the remains of a wooden bungalow blown up twenty years ago. The sink lay on the top of a heap of broken shards and potsherds, bordered by stinging nettles. We beat the nettles down and lugged at one end of it. It suddenly slid heavily down; I retreated and tripped backwards into the nettles. We tried to lift it. Both of us, together, could just get one end off the ground. Mrs. Harrison must have used it for washing horses.

"Susanna will love this," said Harblow. Then, masterfully, "Ah, we want crowbars and rollers. Let's use this broom handle." It snapped at the first attempt. Then we moved the sink by turning it over and over. Every second go was terrible, because it was lying right-side-up and there was nothing to grip underneath except a smooth curve. It was only fifteen yards to the car, but when we got there my knees were twitching inside; there was a roaring sound in my ears. The woman upstairs was footing unemotionally down again. Needless to say, the sink wouldn't go in the boot.

* * *

NEXT, Harblow found a tremendous old wheelbarrow. We built a ramp up to it with some of the planks, we inched the sink onto them, we lifted the ends of the planks, mottled veins standing out on our foreheads. It suddenly slid onto the wheelbarrow and over the side, tilting the whole thing over. When it was finally on, neither of us could push the barrow single-handed up the steep road to my house; but, lifting one handle each, we could not keep the barrow steady. This damned sink would lurch to one side and we would have to stop and put it back.

The road, a quiet narrow road wide enough for only one car at a time, was suddenly alive with grinning people. When we were halfway up, three limousines came up behind in a procession and parped their horns. A cross man in morning dress, wearing a carnation, got out and said, unnecessarily, "Can't you see this is a wedding?" I said, "Can't you see this is a heavy sink?" In the end a lot of men in morning dress helped us. They had to. It was the only way they could get on their way.

Harblow was right, Susanna does love it. But I am still vaguely worried. When we got it into the garden at last my wife said, "Was Mrs. Harrison there?"

"What's she look like?" said Harblow. "Has she got frizzy hair?"

"I don't know," said my wife. "I thought you knew her."

(OPNS, Copyright)

Domestic Letter Box

DOG EXTERMINATION

YESTERDAY, two stray dogs were poisoned by the Municipal Authorities in the garden of our house, much to the fascination of the ten small children who live there. The dogs were then left lying in protracted death agony while the representative of the Municipality disappeared. When the worker returned, about an hour later, he informed us that the municipal drivers were by now off duty and could therefore not take the dogs away. He considered it an eminently satisfactory arrangement to dump the two dogs into the uncovered dustbin of the house, leaving them to putrify for 24 hours and to attract an infinite number of flies.

Surely there are ways of killing animals humanely and disposing of them without endangering the health of the population.

ALIZA SHAPIRO

Jerusalem.

Municipality Replies

THE killing of dogs is carried out under the supervision of veterinary surgeons and in general the utmost is done to catch the dogs alive. When this is not possible, poisoned meat bait is spread and the workers wait for it to take effect so that they can remove the carcasses.

In the case cited by our correspondent, the sanitation workers went to the house following the complaints of the residents. Poisoned meat bait had to be spread. The dogs swallowed the bait and ran away. After waiting for a considerable period, the workers left the place; presumably the dogs later returned and died there. On the following day, a telephone message was received informing the department that two dead dogs were lying there. The workers went to the house immediately and sent the dead dogs into the dustbin but as it was afternoon, the carcasses were removed only on the following day, when the garbage is normally collected.

This was not a case of negligence, but of a duty done to protect the population against the danger of rabies through stray dogs.

S. ZEEVI
Public Relations Director

PARCEL POST

I WISH to call your attention to a situation which has been prevailing for quite a few years and is known not only here in Mexico but to everyone in the U.S.

We are constantly told not to send valuables by Parcel Post, because they do not arrive at their destination and in the U.S., the Post Office refuses to insure anything that goes to Israel. I have also mailed packages by air express, and even from these packages articles are missing.

MIRIAM PUSHKAR

Mexico.

Post Office Replies

THERE is no foundation to the complaints of your correspondent. Mail arriving in Israel is delivered in exactly the same condition as it arrived. If a parcel is damaged *en route*, the addressee is informed accordingly. We regret that such general accusations are being made against the Israel Post Office. We wish to inform your correspondent and others who have similar complaints, in Israel and abroad, that the Israel Post Office will gladly and immediately investigate the fate of such parcels but no investigation is possible unless full details are supplied.

The reason for the refusal of the U.S. Post Office to accept registered parcels to Israel is that we do not as yet have the necessary technical facilities here, particularly suitable storage space in the post office, which would make it possible to maintain such a service.

ISRAEL POST OFFICE

NATURE NOTES

GOLDEN HAMSTER

THE strange story of this comparatively new little pet is of interest not only because it used to be at home in our region, but because we owe its survival to the late Professor Aharoni of the Hebrew University. The golden hamster had in the 19th century been bred in England, but died out. Twenty-five years ago, Professor Aharoni found a mother hamster with a large family not far from Aleppo. These 12 animals were kept in the Biological Institute of the Hebrew University, and a little later two pairs were sent to Dr. Hindle, of London. The thousands and thousands of these attractive pets, about which so much is being written now and who are not only inmates of every zoo all over the world, but are sold by almost every pet shop, all stem from the original thirteen.

Not only has inbreeding had no adverse influence on the tribe, but as it has not had on the rabbit in Australia, which has become an exceedingly healthy pest stemming from a very few pairs, there has also been almost no change in colour. The first change was observed in London only four years ago.

The golden hamster is a small rodent, naturally tame, reddish-brown and easy to keep. It is no longer known in the wild state. Its daintiness and charm has endeared it to animal lovers to such an extent that in England, classical land of animal cruzes, there are clubs of golden hamster breeders with their own periodicals. The beasties are obtainable in Israel, too, as is only natural, and behaviourist Professor Lorenz recommends them warmly for study and entertainment.

P. A.

Good Things for this Succot

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

WE hope your *Succot* is already built or at least just waiting for the finishing touches. For one has as much fun in decorating it as pleasure in its week of use. The scent of freshly-cut boughs overhead, the colour of hanging fruits — pomegranates and new oranges, clusters of unripe dates, black olives on the bough, quinces and even custard apples and persimmons that will ripen on their scaffold — and the dazzling vegetables — purple eggplants, golden gourds, scarlet pimento and green peppers, even a bouquet of white garlic and a braided bunch of onions, have a glamorous effect. The theme of the *succa*, of course, is the wealth of our autumn harvest. This year, in receiving our great gift, one will somehow want to get an oil can next to the symbolic *lulav* and the aromatic *ethrog*.

Table decorations should be in keeping with the festival. A centre of fruit, or fruits and vegetables mixed, is both effective and symbolic. A cornucopia filled with colourful garden products can make a pleasing arrangement.

Foods, too, have their tradition on this festival. *Strudel* and *kreplach* (recipes given last week) are served on Succot as on Yom Kippur night. In fact, in soup one serves *kreplach* whenever there is a "beating" on a festival: on Purim one beats Haman, on Yom Kippur one beats *kaparot* and on Succot one shakes the *lulav*. The other occasion for eating *kreplach*, Jewish humourists say, is on the occasion when one beats one's wife!

Here are a few Succot favourite dishes somewhat altered for our Israel pocketbooks:

Holishkes

1 tin meat loaf, 500 grams chopped fresh beef, ¼ cup raw rice, 2 eggs, 1 large onion, diced, 1 carrot, grated, ½ tsp. salt, 24 leaves of cabbage, ½ cup mild vinegar, ¾ cup sugar, 1 small tin tomato puree, cold water to cover.

Combine the fresh meat and meat loaf (mashed well with a fork), rice, eggs, grated vegetables and salt. Pour boiling water over cabbage leaves, cover and let stand until wilted. Drain the water from the cabbage leaves, and when cool enough to handle, place a ball of the meat mixture in the centre of the leaf and roll up, tucking in the edges. Place each rolled up cabbage leaf close to the next one in a pot. Add the remaining ingredients. Cover and cook gently for about one hour. Add water if the sauce cooks down too much. If you have any sauce left in the pan before serving, you may thicken this with a little flour dissolved in melted fat.

Apple Torte

Pastry: — *3 cups flour, 2½ tsps. baking powder, pinch of salt, ½ cup sugar, ½ lemon rind grated, ½ cup margarine, 3 eggs (reserve a little white of egg for brushing top), 2 tsps. lemon juice.*

Filling: — *½ kilo apples grated, ½ kilo marrow (kusa) grated, 3 tsps. cinnamon, 3 tbsps. sugar, 2 tbsps. bread or cake crumbs.*

Mix the dry ingredients together with margarine and lemon rind with a knife until the mixture is finely crumbled. Then add the eggs, which have been well beaten, and the lemon juice. Knead slightly, for the dough is very short and should just hold together enough to roll. Cover and set aside while making the filling by grating the apples and marrow, and mixing in the cinnamon and sugar. Now, quickly divide the pastry in half, roll out and spread the bottom of a greased baking pan. Sprinkle the crumbs on this sheet, and add the apples and marrow mixture. Roll out the other half of the pastry and fit it on top. Make a few gashes to allow the steam to escape. Brush top with egg white, sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar and, if you like a few chopped nuts or sesame seed. Bake until nicely browned.

Sweet and Sour Tongue

1 fresh Beef tongue, 1 large onion, 3 tomatoes, 1 lemon, juice, 2 tbsps. honey or syrup, 2 tbsps. sugar, Salt to taste, 1 clove, 1 bay leaf, 1 piece of garlic, Dash of cinnamon, ¾ cup raisins.

Cover the tongue with boiling water and parboil for ten minutes. Remove from water and scrape off the tough skin. Slice the onion and tomatoes and place in a heavy pot together with the tongue and three cups of water. Add the lemon juice and honey. After the tongue has cooked for an hour, add the sugar, the garlic and spices. Cook until tender. Remove the tongue from the sauce and let it cool. Strain the sauce. Wash the raisins and cook in this sauce until soft. Peel off any skin that may have been left on the tongue, slice the tongue and return this to the raisin sauce. Add salt or sugar if necessary. Serve hot.

"Pirishkes"

Pastry: — *4 eggs, ¾ cup sugar, ½ cup melted margarine, ¼ cup water, pinch of salt, rind of 1 lemon, grated, 2 tsps. baking powder, ½ tsp. soda, 4½ cups flour.*

Filling: — *½ kilo apples, ½ kilo marrow (kusa), ½ cup raisins, ½ cup sugar, 1 tbsp. grated lemon rind, ½ cup peanuts.*

Syrup: — *1 jar honey (400 grams) or syrup, 1 tsp. ginger.*

Mix ingredients for pastry to form a soft dough. Peel the apples (or apples and marrows combined) and chop together with the nuts. Add remaining ingredients of the filling and bake for 20 minutes in a hot oven. While this is cooling, roll the dough into a thin sheet and cut into two-inch squares. Fill each with a teaspoon of filling, catch up the four corners and pinch them together in the centre, leaving the sides open. Bake in a greased pan in a hot oven until brown. Bring the honey and ginger to a boil and drop the baked *pirishkes* into this syrup. Let them boil for about 20 minutes until glossy. Remove from honey and allow them to dry. This is a rather involved recipe but the results are worth while, and then too, the *pirishkes* keep for weeks in a cool place.

Mandelbrot

3 eggs, ¾ cup oil, 1 cup sugar, rind and juice of 1 lemon, 1 tsp. almond extract, ½ cup chopped peanuts or almonds, 2½ cups flour, 1½ tsps. baking powder, pinch of salt.

Mix all the ingredients to form a thick batter. Pour the batter two or three centimetres deep into long, narrowed greased tins. Bake in a hot oven until light brown. A toothpick pushed into the *mandelbrot* should come out dry if the cake is done. Slice while warm into centimetre slices, and then toast these slices in the oven.

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Buyers' Guide
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Chicken Soup
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Life on a Fishing Boat

GULF STREAM NORTH. By Earl Conrad.—Gollancz, London. 253 pp. 12/6

This is an extraordinary book, defying definition, even though it calls itself a documentary novel. The author is that Earl Conrad who made a name for himself by writing up the case of the "Scottsboro boy," that victim of racial injustice, with a brilliancy and dramatic impressiveness that imprinted itself on the memory.

"Gulf Stream North" reminds you of Kipling's "Captains Courageous" in that life on a small fishing boat is described with factual accuracy and an unerring sense of character, from the inside. Mr. Conrad's book, however, has no story superimposed on the description — a wise decision. It tells of the five last days in the life of a menhaden boat, that is a small fishing smack built in the sailing days to catch the menhaden or shad *(Brevoortia tyrannus)*.

The device for making us acquainted with the boat, the fishing, the white captain and coloured crew, and last not least the menhaden themselves, is the tale as told, in somewhat smoothed dialect, by the coloured mate, Six. It is amazing with what skill the author brings everything in — life on shore and on the sea, the economics of the immense and still expanding industry which uses the menhaden not for human food, but for fertilizer, chicken feed, and above all oil. It is put into paints, soap, ink, insect sprays, linoleum. It is used as a lubricant. The leftovers are made into vitamins, antibiotics, lipstick. There are a hundred other uses.

We also learn that when they grow old, these fishermen are never given a cent of insurance, unless they have insured themselves — and of course the wage rates make that impossible. In fact they get no wages, but a percentage of the profit from which even their food is substracted. As the story of these five days shows, ill-luck may dog a boat, and they may make nothing at all.

The hazards and hardships are touched upon, in an entirely unsentimental way, and the good nature and religiousness of most of these coloured men are described enthandedly, as is the colour question. Truly an absorbing book!

PAULA ARNOLD

HERMAN WOUK'S LATEST NOVEL

MARJORIE MORNINGSTAR. By Herman Wouk. — Doubleday, New York. 565 pp., $4.95.

Some 300 novels have been written by American Jews on one aspect or another of Jewish life in the United States. Most of them never emerged from obscurity; some of them won as many as 10,000 readers; few of them earned non-Jewish readers. Yet Herman Wouk's latest novel, his first since his internationally best-selling *The Caine Mutiny*, in another book about American Jews, and it was assured best-sellerdom prior to publication date; the Book-of-the-Month Club (with an assured sale of some 200,000 copies) and the Reader's Digest Book Club have announced *Marjorie Morningstar* as a selection.

How does it happen that a novel about a Jewish girl, living only among fellow Jews, should catch on so quickly and win front-page reviews all over the nation? Of course, *The Caine Mutiny*, which outsold every American novel since *Gone With the Wind*, did much to enhance the reputation of Mr. Wouk. Second, the new novel is told from the viewpoint of a young girl who, for more than 400 pages, fights to retain her chastity. As the American book-buying public is largely constituted of women, the theme is intriguing. The attendant publicity for Mr. Wouk (a cover story in "Time" magazine, among other things) has made it necessary for contemporary readers to become acquainted with Marjorie Morningstar.

Readers' Response

If the story of this rather ordinary young lady had been issued before *The Caine Mutiny*, I fear that this ambitious, sprawling, overlong novel would have suffered the fate of the vast majority of Jewish novels; that is, a sale of 3,000 and quick obscurity. But today, it is the most talked-about novel in the United States.

Of course, it is readable. Mr. Wouk is an excellent craftsman and, like the book he wrote about the American Navy, it grips the reader from the first page to the last. He is capable — as so many American novelists are not — of creating a large number of characters and keeping them under his control. His scope is broad, and he covers more than two decades in the life of his people. He sets up problems and takes his time in solving them. He writes leisurely, but yet his stories move speedily along. Unlike many of the more "intellectual" novelists of our time, Mr. Wouk has a gift for narration and he does not have to squeeze a single situation dry before moving along to the next one.

Marjorie Morningstar is a pretty 17-year-old girl when the story begins. She wants to become an actress. She comes from a middle-class Jewish family that has fought its way up the economic and social ladder. Marjorie is portrayed as a talented girl, eagerly sought after by many Jewish young men, and most likely to escape becoming a settled, middle-aged, unexciting matron living in the suburbs with a dull, successful Jewish husband.

Satire and Romance

Throughout the book, Mr. Wouk's characters satirize the Jewish matron who joins the Zionist organizations, maintains a *kasher* home and succumbs to the ordinary routine of living. But at the end, Marjorie Morningstar becomes just such a matron, prematurely grey, living in the suburbs, the mother of four children — and yet very contented with her lot. Mr. Wouk's book, then, is part satire and part romance, but the reader cannot make up his mind whether the author is trying to write a satire or a romance. As it stands, the focus is fuzzy and the reader remains bewildered. Is Marjorie Morningstar a girl of whom Herman Wouk approves? After 565 pages, we don't know. I suspect it is because he doesn't either.

The book is full of what Mr. Wouk conceives to be American Jewish life. Marjorie's parents are ordinary middle-class Jews. Her brother has an elaborate *Barmitzva* the family has an equally elaborate *Seder* on Passover, and her own wedding is a typically huge affair. And Marjorie's boy friends — especially Noel Airman (who was born Saul Ehrmann) — are Jews, who, in one way or another, try to escape their Jewish heritage. Airman is a particularly obnoxious character, which helps make the book seem longer than it is, for one finds it difficult to understand why Marjorie should attempt so desperately to marry him after yielding her chastity to him.

Mr. Wouk utilizes the Jewish scenes to give his impressions of American Jewish living. While the *Seder* scene is hilarious and the *Barmitzva* not untypical one gets the impression that Mr. Wouk is unhappy about the sort of Jewry he sees in America. As a practising Orthodox Jew himself, he might have offered his own view of what it takes to be a good Jew. Unfortunately, however, nothing glowing emerges from his long picture of what he considers as contemporary Jewish life.

There are those who believe that a novel on Jewish life should, for public relations' sake, favourably portray Jewish living in the United States. On the other hand, there are those who delight in writing scathing books on the Jews. The truth lies somewhere between the two types. More than two decades ago, Henry Roth wrote *Call It Sleep*, a harsh but powerful and sympathetic book about Jews in the United States. It is still remembered. *Marjorie Morningstar* is eminently readable; it is sometimes brilliant in its evocations; but deep down underneath, it is contemptuous of the people it tells about. As a result, the book lacks heart and focus. Like *The Caine Mutiny* it is impressive only while it is being read.

HAROLD U. RIBALOW

JOSEPH STERN: AFTER PRAYERS

LETTER FROM PARIS By SHULAMIT WEISSMAN

Ancient and Modern Plays

Judging by the quality of the companies which represented various countries at the 2nd International Festival of Dramatic Art in July, it would seem that this cultural manifestation is on the way to become the foremost of its kind and Paris the meeting-place of the theatres of the world. For, indeed, this year one could get acquainted with companies like the Abbey Theatre of Dublin or the Vienna Burgtheater, and could admire, among a multitude of great actors, Judith Anderson, Helen Hayes and Tore Segelcke.

The programme, too, was very rich and full of variety—a real digest of the history of the theatre from the Greeks through the Elizabethans and French Classics to Pirandello and Bertolt Brecht. The names of several playwrights—like Sophocles, Shakespeare and Molière — appeared more than once, while one theme treated by different authors recurred three times: the ancient myth of Medea.

Few are the themes — Oedipus or Don Juan or Medea are among them — that have haunted the imagination of different authors and have been taken up time and again to serve as a canvas for a new embroidery. The fascination exercised by the myth of Medea is probably due to the interest we all have in the age-old antagonism between the nature of man and the nature of woman, generating love and hatred, jealousy and vengeance.

Medea's Fascination

Though for his contemporaries Euripides seemed the most modern and decadent of the three great Greek playwrights, his Medea still remains a mixture of a hurt woman and a barbaric monster, fighting the normal order of things as represented by Jason, Creon and other Corinthians. In Robinson Jeffers' version, the accent is put on the inner drama of Medea, a proud, frustrated woman who, abandoned and humiliated, turns towards vengeance as her only possible refuge. The whole atmosphere of the play is one of annihilation and despair.

Miss Judith Anderson's acting, though a masterpiece of technique, seemed to me to have missed the point of the play. Her Medea is a woman of strong passions, a character of extremes but not different enough from the Corinthian women. She lacks fire, mystery and depth.

The Burgtheater's production, on the other hand, was guilty of redundancy in a most baroque style. Everything was heavy: the scenery, the music, the acting in general. Fortunately, the production was saved by the leading lady, Miss Liselotte Schreiner, a wonderful tragedian, who proved to be a real discovery for the Parisian public, which is quite spoiled as far as good acting is concerned.

Grillparzer's "Medea" is part of a trilogy relating the legend of the Argonauts called "The Golden Fleece," in which the playwright (a scholar of Euripides and Seneca) interweaves his own vision of the world. His play is full of philosophical meanderings, the essence of which is that "man pursues in his youth that which he can make no use of when old." The Golden Fleece is the symbol of this ephemeral dream. "Medea" closes with the words, significant for all of Grillparzer's dramatic work, "The Dream is over; only Night not yet."

In the "Médée" of Jean Anouilh, the clash between the two main protagonists is the consequence of a deep incompatibility of character. This is Jason's drama as well as Medea's. The man who abondons Médée is not impelled to do so by his desire for riches or glory, nor because of the love of another woman, but because this is the sole way to escape her annihilating grasp. For Médée is an unhappy woman who is unable to give and who finds her only satisfaction in a devouring possession of her mate. And Jason, weary and craving peaceful solitude, shakes off the yoke in order to find himself. Anouilh's heroine is predestined for pessimism and obsessed with dark omens, rejecting joy and happiness like a true sister of Antigone.

At this Festival, the Norwegian actress, Tore Segelcke, presented extracts from Anouilh's play. Her performance, entitled "Individual Theatre" — a one-woman show — proved her a great actress indeed. She found, in turn, the right tone to express the fiery female possessed by desire, the abandoned mistress, the tender mother, the humiliated wife and the desperate murderess who commits suicide. But I wonder whether on an ordinary stage, surrounded by other actors (the theatre being an art of the *ensemble*), her acting would be the same.

Three versions of the same theme — and there exist many more — one mould in which each author poured his particular interpretation for us to grasp according to our own experience and view of life! This Festival gave the audience a wonderful opportunity to muse upon the essence of living literature which addresses itself to all and to each one separately.

UNSOLVED RIDDLES OF THE BOOK OF KOHELET

KOHELET THE MAN AND HIS WORLD. By Robert Gordis — Published for The Jewish Theological Seminary of America by Bloch, New York. 404 pp.

The reasons given for reading the book of Kohelet (Ecclesiastes) during Succot are numerous, but nevertheless hardly sufficient. Likewise it is difficult to explain why Kohelet has been included in the Biblical canon as part of the Holy Scriptures. This question which was posed even in the days of the early Talmudic sages has not yet been completely answered. It indeed seems unanswerable in view of the peculiar character of the book which is full of startling contradictions and passages carrying double significance.

Countless students of the Bible have been intrigued by the little book for many generations. This new volume by Rabbi Robert Gordis is a result of detailed research carried on during two decades. The author believes that his studies have laid the foundation for a new approach to Kohelet, "who speaks to the modern age across an interval of two thousand years with the immediacy of contact of a contemporary."

Enigmatic Figure

The book is indeed most comprehensive, covering almost every aspect of the background, style and content of Kohelet. Its chapters include: The Framework of Hebrew Thought; The Theory of Salomonic Authorship of Kohelet; The Relationship of Kohelet to Greek and Egyptian Thought; etc. One cannot refrain, however, from applying to this scholarly effort the very words which its author uses to depict the many other commentaries — as men wrote and argued and dissected, the elusive figure of Kohelet grew further away than ever. They succeeded merely in proving the truth of the words in the Epilogue to Kohelet:

Of making many books there is no end
And much study wears one's strength away.

Kohelet himself, asserts Rabbi Gordis, would have seen in all the time and ingenuity spent on the interpretation of his little masterpiece one more example of the futility of human effort. Sure enough, the new translation is inevitably — like every translation — a new commentary. Its 211 pages of detailed elaborations on the text contain a vast amount of knowledge and painstaking labour which fascinates the reader and brings the text of Kohelet closer to his understanding; however, as to the meaning, purpose, authorship and date of Kohelet, the reader is left merely with one more theory.

In discussing the world view of Kohelet, the author did not escape the danger lurking in any interpretation of literary and philosophical masterpieces, namely reading one's own thoughts into the original. Thus, Rabbi Gordis, a leading teacher and preacher at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York finds in Kohelet's *weltanschauung* an analogy with the underlying philosophy of the American way of life: "Kohelet's metaphysics postulates the existence of God, coupled with His creative power and limitless sovereignty. But beyond these attributes, Kohelet refuses to affirm anything about his God, except that He has revealed His will to His creatures by implanting in man an ineradicable desire for happiness. Kohelet's morality accordingly recognizes the pursuit of happiness as the goal. His religion is the combination of his theology and his ethics."

Robert Gordis' book does not solve the great riddle of the book of Kohelet, but it succeeds in throwing some new light on it.

PINHAS PELI

HUMAN TRAITS IN BEES

HADVORA CLAUDIA (Claudia the Bee.) By John F. Limming. Hebrew by Yigal Kimhi, Chachik, Tel Aviv. 119 pp.

When "Claudia the Bee" saw light in Hebrew, the hornets were on the warpath and schoolchildren were being mobilized to destroy them. Third-graders are given an opportunity of peering into the land of the bee through the eyes of Master Tony who, by dint of his natural compassion for living things, earns himself the privilege of getting a bee's eyeview of the world after being reduced to manageable proportions by drinking a concoction prepared by Professor Bee.

Human characteristics are attributed to the flower-flitting bees. Claudia the Queen, for example, is unduly sensitive of her great age and is constantly on the alert to refute all aspersions on the subject. Black Mikhaela—there's a scoundrel for you — is there with her underhand scheming and shifty ambition; and Uktza, the commander of the nest's defence force, is ubiquitously on hand to see to it that the nest operates in an atmosphere of complete security.

Tony, of course, is given his role to play in frustrating Black Mikhaela's plot to hand over the nest to the hornets, in the quisling-like belief that the hornets will permit her to run the nest to her own liking.

The plot is on: the operation begins and the hornets show their perfidy. And then Tony, shaking off his shackles, prowls along the tall weeds and finds a needle and, using it as a spear, routs the invaders and saves the day.

The Professor again prepares a concoction, Tony drinks it down and is restored to his natural self, coming back home just in time for supper.

Contrary to the present-day tendency to assure the reader that the characters are all fictitious and that any resemblance "to living men" is fortuitous, Limming assures us that the characters in his book are real and can easily be identified. *M.H.*

Rabbis On The Bench

JUDGMENTS OF THE LOCAL RABBINICAL COURTS IN ISRAEL. Vol. I, Nos. 1—6 (Aug. 1954—Jan. 1955); edited by Rabbi Dov Katz and Dr. I. Glaser, in co-operation with the Ministry for Religious Affairs.

Since September, 1953, the Rabbinical courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce over all Jews settled in Israel, whether citizens or foreigners. In matters of divorce this includes also such incidental matters as alimony, custody of children and their maintenance. Moreover, Rabbinical courts may, with the consent of all parties concerned, decide other matters as well.

In all these matters the Rabbinical courts will, as a rule, apply Jewish law. The rules of this law are, like Roman and English Common Law, for the most part contained in thousands of decisions and opinions covering more than 15 centuries. This may explain why the average man, and even the average lawyer, knows very little about Jewish law beyond what he reads from time to time in the newspaper (in not always correct reports). It was, therefore, a useful decision of the Ministry for Religious Affairs to publish every month a number of reasoned judgments of the local Rabbinical courts of the three large towns and of Petah Tikva and Rehovot. So far six numbers of this series with 26 judgments have been issued.

Significant Samples

Space does not permit to review every single judgment, but a few examples will be of general interest.

A wife who remained childless after many years of married life, found out that her husband had been sterilized in a German concentration camp but had concealed this fact when he married her. She wanted children and sued for divorce. The Court decided to compel him to divorce her.

A husband must grant a divorce his wife whom he married abroad when she was still a child if she refuses to consummate the marriage, and particularly, if he has, before his immigration, married a second wife.

A husband who was divorced abroad by a civil court must give his wife a religious deed of divorce or maintain her until he does so, and this, even if she is already living with her prospective second husband whom she cannot marry without a deed of divorce from her first husband.

A father must maintain his children up to the age of 15. The welfare of the children determines where they shall be placed; this consideration overrules the privileges of father or mother.

Cruelty of the husband towards wife or child justifies the wife's demand for divorce.

When assessing the amount of alimony due from the husband, no regard shall be paid to income earned by the wife by her work outside her home.

The Mount Zion Committee were ordered to return to its rightful owner a silver crown of a "Sefer Tora" which was stolen by the Nazis in Hungary about 13 years ago and which the owner discovered amongst the religious articles salvaged in Europe and now kept on Mount Zion.

F. E. PERLES

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

The author of **Kol M'vasser** (Messenger's Voice, Mosad Harav Kook) for a long time served as Chief Rabbi and spiritual leader of the community of Czernowitz during which he was asked and answered numerous questions touching on every facet of Jewish life: ritual behaviour, legal matters, textual explanations and commentary elaboration. When his community was caught in the web of Nazi persecution he managed to escape and reach Israel. Most of his *Responsa* had been destroyed or lost, and the remainder has now appeared in print. The title of the volume, *M'vasser*, is based on the initial letters of his name: M'shullam B'reb Shimon Rath.

G. Kressel promised some time ago to provide us with "the other side of the picture," of Jerusalem 100 years ago when Yisrael Dov Frumkin launched his militant attack upon the Halukka and its custodians. He now offers us the complement to *"Ha'atzelet"* — **Yehuda vi-Yrushalayim** (Judah and Jerusalem, Mosad Harav Kook) in which he discusses the newspaper found and edited by Yoel Moshe Solomon who helped make journalistic history in Jerusalem and who, when the time came to set up Petah Tikva, the country's first agricultural settlement, put away the pen for the plough, folded up his paper and became a farmer as determined as he was a newspaperman.

The Jerusalem Saga

Shalom Ben-Parukh (Schwarz) has combed Hebrew literature, especially poetry, with a view to weaving a skein of Jerusalem from the Haskala period to the present day. In his **Y'rushalayim B'shiratenu Hahadasha** (Jerusalem in Modern Hebrew Poetry, Rubin Mass) are represented some 200 poets, both from Israel and the Diaspora, with numerous poems and an historical and literary survey to bind them together into one homogeneous unit.

Aharon Amir has come out with his first novel — **V'le Tih'ye Lamavet Memshala** (Death Shall Not Dominate, Tzohar, IL2.900) treating of the environs of Jerusalem and episodes that happened in the course of 24 hours during the fateful month of February, 1948. *M.H.*

. . . and Foreign

In **News Is A Singular Thing** (Doubleday, IL4.350), Marguerite Higgins' records the experience of an ace newspaperwoman in search of the elusive headline. It is as interesting as these books generally are. Audie Murphy's **To Hell and Back** (325 Pr.) is a war report by America's most decorated infantryman; although simply and effectively told, it lacks subtlety and does not disclose what made Murphy tick. In **Too Near the Sun** (First, 455 Pr.), Gordon Forbes deals with an ex-war hero who cannot find his place in the post-war world. For 200 pages we are very far from the sun indeed, very much in the dullest and gloomiest of shadows: then the book comes very vividly to life although the protagonist passes on.

On the other hand **The Dark Journey** by Julian Green (Avon, 455 Pr.) gets darker and duller and drearier from page to page. This is one of those modern French psychological novels. A different France emerges in **City of Love** (First, 325 Pr.) a most attractive selection of tales, essays and poems dealing with Paris. There are several selections from Baudelaire; a first rate essay by Huxley (with only a limited amount of mysticism); several excellent tales. Strongly recommended.

Another anthology I recommend, although with less certainty, is the **Avon Book of Modern Writing** (456 Pr.) originally published in 1952. On the whole the standard is very high. Diana Trilling's slashing analysis of Simone de Beauvoir's book on America is a fine piece of offensive journalism. Some of the short stories are very good.

From this selection it was natural to turn to the cause of most of the trouble, **Selected Short Stories of Franz Kafka** (Modern Library, IL1.900). These are so good that I am almost tempted to start writing in symbols myself. What a pity that Kafka provoked so much imitation!

Grosset & Dunlap's Trushwood series makes available to our fortunate children yet another Mark Twain book, excellently printed and produced — **Tom Sawyer Detective** — for IL1.000. Although the title-story is disappointing, the book contains such favourites as "The Stolen White Elephant," "The Crime Carnival," and "Punch, Brothers, Punch."

Great Escapes (Cardinal, 455 Pr.) is an excellent anthology which Tom and Huck might have used as a primer when preparing Jim's escape to immortality. *PHILIP GILLON*

Publications Received

Gottein, S.D., Jews and Arabs. Schocken Books, New York.

HEBREW

Gelber, N.M., Toldot Yehudei Brody. (In the series "Mother Towns in Israel.") **Mosad Harav Kook**, Jerusalem.

Maimon, Y.L. Hacohen, Lema'an Zion Lo Ehesheh (For Zion's sake I shall not be silent). Reminiscences on Zionism. Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

Kressel, G., (ed.) Yehuda Ve'Yerushalayim (Yehuda and Jerusalem). The Newspaper of R. Yoel Moshe Salomon. Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

Ben Baruch (Schwarz) S., Yerushalayim Be'Shiratenu Hahadasha. (Jerusalem in Our Modern Poetry). Mass, Jerusalem.

Rath, M., Sefer Kol Mevasser (Responsa). Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.

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Stamp of the Week

While strolled at my favourite stamp shop during the recent heat wave, I could not resist a set of winter sports stamps that have just arrived from Hungary. These will be favourites with people who go in for thematic collecting — putting all sporting stamps into one section of their albums irrespective of the country of origin.

The new Hungarian set shows winter sports in almost every form. There are a boy and girl sledging, ski-jumping, ice-hockey, long-distance ski-ing and ice yachting.

The action is taken from photographs, and the stamps have the zip and freshness of a crack skier flashing downhill on a crisp alpine morning. They all reflect the new realistic trend of Hungarian stamps. It is a refreshing change from the dim prints of peasants cutting wheat which most of us remember from our schooldays.

The winter sports set of five is perforated 12 and cost 1/- in London. — J.A.A.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M., 26/28 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, Israel, on Monday, the 24th day of October 1955, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions which will be proposed as to Resolution No. 1 as an Ordinary Resolution and as to Resolutions Nos. 2, 3 and 4 as Special Resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTIONS

1. That the Agreement dated the 29th day of September 1955 and made between Otzar Hityashvuth Hayehudim, Jewish Colonial Trust Limited of the one part and Otzar Hityashvuth Hayehudim, Beeravon Moogbal of the other part (which agreement has been produced to this meeting and for the purposes of identification signed by the Chairman thereof) be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

2. That the share capital of the Company be reduced from £2,000,000 divided into 1,999,900 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 100 Founders Shares of £1 each (395,139 of which Ordinary Shares and no more and all of which Founders Shares have been issued and as to all such issued shares are fully paid up) to £1,654,253 7s. 6d., divided into 1,604,761 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, 395,139 Ordinary Shares of 2s. 6d. each and 100 Founders Shares of £1 each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the holders of the said issued 395,139 Ordinary Shares of £1 each capital to the extent of 17s. 6d. per Share (and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said 395,139 Ordinary Shares from £1 to 2s. 6d.) and so that the capital so to be returned shall be satisfied by the Company distributing to the holders of the said 395,139 Ordinary Shares five Ordinary Shares of IL1 each credited as fully paid in the capital of Otzar Hityashvuth Hayehudim, Beeravon Moogbal for every one of the said 395,139 Ordinary Shares held by them respectively such distribution to be effected by the Company transferring or procuring the allotment of the said Ordinary Shares in the capital of Otzar Hityashvuth Hayehudim, Beeravon Moogbal to the persons entitled thereto; but so that in any case where it shall for any reason not prove practicable within twelve months of the said reduction of capital taking effect to distribute to persons entitled thereto the said Ordinary Shares in the capital of Otzar Hityashvuth Hayehudim, Beeravon Moogbal to which such persons are entitled by virtue of such reduction of capital the Company shall be at liberty to transfer or procure the allotment of the same to trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the persons so entitled as the Council of the Company shall in their absolute discretion think fit and so that in particular (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) such trusts may confer upon the trustees a power of sale in relation to the said shares or any of them.

3. That immediately and contingently upon the said reduction of capital taking effect—

(A) each of the 1,604,761 unissued Ordinary Shares of £1 each be sub-divided into 8 Shares of 2s. 6d. each;

(B) the capital of the Company be increased to its former amount of £2,000,000 by the creation of 2,765,973 Ordinary Shares of 2s. 6d. each ranking *pari passu* in every respect with the existing Ordinary Shares.

4. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows:—

Article 99.— By deleting this Article and substituting therefor the following new Article:—

"99. The qualification of a Director (other than any Governor) shall be the holding alone and not jointly with any other person of 500 Registered Shares in the Company. It shall not be necessary for a Governor to be a Member of the Company."

Article 101.—By inserting immediately after this Article the following new Article to be numbered 101A:—

"101A. The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with regard to having an official seal for use abroad and such powers shall be vested in the Directors."

NOTES.—1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the above-mentioned meeting may appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

2. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer desiring to attend or to be represented at the Meeting must deposit their Share Warrants either in London with an Authorized Depositary, as defined by the Exchange Control Act 1947, or in Israel with the Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M., 26/28, Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, Israel, or in New York with the Representative Office of the Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M., 20, Pine Street, New York 5, New York, until after the Meeting and obtain a Certificate that such deposit has been made.

Forms of Proxy for such holders with a form of Certificate of Deposit of Share Warrants may be obtained from the Company's Offices at 6, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, England or 26/28, Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv aforesaid or from the New York Representative of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M., 20, Pine Street, New York aforesaid.

Registered Shareholders can obtain forms of Proxy at any of the addresses mentioned above at any time during usual business hours.

Forms of Proxy to be valid must be completed and lodged at or sent by post to the Registered Office of the Company 6, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, England, so as to arrive at least one clear day before the time for the holding of the Meeting.

Dated 30th September 1955.

By Order of the Board. (—) S. COSTA.
(—) A. DORON, *Joint Secretaries*

6 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3, ENGLAND.

Photo Sport Makes Life Lovelier

Throughout the whole year it can be enjoyed in the open as well as at home. The new flash bulbs afford unbelievable possibilities.

FREE INFORMATION AT

Photo-Brenner
31 REH HECHALUTZ, HAIFA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Tiberias	36	20	34	26
Haifa Port	30	22	28	29
Natanya	32	18	30	31
Tel Aviv Kirya	31	17	30	30
Tel Aviv Port	42	18	27	28
Lydda Airport	40	13	30	31
Jerusalem	29	15	26	26
Sdom	—	24	—	—
Beersheba	47	14	30	32
Eilat	32	14	34	36

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

THE ISRAEL chess championship games will open at five p.m. today in the Herzliya Secondary School in Tel Aviv.

* * *

TELEPHONE RATES to Hungary will be reduced as of tomorrow to IL12.300 for a three minute conversation, and the registration fee will be reduced to IL1.830, it was announced yesterday by the Post Office authorities.

* * *

"THE RESERVISTS Guide," an illustrated booklet in simple, vocalized Hebrew has been issued by Army G.H.Q. It tells the reservist his duties and rights while on active service, why reservists are called, what period they are required to serve, what examinations they must undergo, and how to get paid.

Hebrew Academy to Have Home With University

A building to house the Hebrew Language Academy is to be erected in Jerusalem on a two-dunam plot in the Hebrew University site, opposite Hakirya, with the aid of the American Fund for Israel Institutions, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday from Mr. Eliezer Manor, the Academy's Administrator. A $35,000 contribution has been received from Mr. William Salzman, the New York Hebraist.

The agreement on the land was signed yesterday at the University. A competition for plans for the new building will be announced to Israel architects after Sukcot, and the Academy should be able to move into its new home within nine months.

In Tel Aviv, Mr. E. Perl, Chairman of the American Fund's Israel Board, announced that the Fund is going to build an arts centre in Zichron Ya'acov, dedicated to the late Lillian Friedlander.

With the death of the founder of the Fund, Mr. Edward Norman, a new 10-man executive Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Samuel Rubin, Mr. Perl said.

British Jewry Said Failed by Israel

HERZLIYA, Thursday. — Jews of Manchester, England, have raised £40,000 for the construction of Manchester House, which will be one of the new buildings of the Hebrew University, the former Lord Mayor of that city, and present Senior Vice-President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Alderman Abraham Moss, told the Press at the Sharon Hotel here today.

Mr. Moss said that British Jews looked to Israel for spiritual inspiration, but regretted to say that it was not forthcoming. He thought that leaders of the Orthodox community here concentrated too much on political issues, instead of endeavouring to spread the spiritual message of Judaism.

RAMLE COUNCIL ELECTS MAYOR MELAMED

RAMLE, Thursday. — Mr. Meir Melamed, Mapai, was today re-elected Mayor of Ramle by the votes of the four Mapai Councillors, and the single Hapoel Hamizrahi and Mapam members. Mr. Pinhas Singer, Mapam, and Dr. M. Frangel, Hapoel Hamizrahi, were elected Deputy Mayors.

Helena and Jacob Sassower

are happy to announce the birth of a

SON

The Brith Milah will take place at 11 a.m., on Monday, October 3, 1955, at the Better Hospital Reh. Pevsner, Haifa.

This is the only intimation.

THE STAFF AND WORKERS' COMMITTEE OF The Palestine Can Company Limited express their sympathy to their colleague Mr. J. Marcus on the loss of his BROTHER

A.B.C. BOOKSHOP

mourns the death of

its director

Dr. SAUL KLIER

Houses Bedecked for Autumn Feast

Jerusalem Post Staff

Green foliage appeared over balconies and booths yesterday in anticipation of the Feast of Tabernacles which begins tonight.

The narrow streets of Mea Shearim and Mahane Yehuda in Jerusalem hummed with last-minute purchasing of *ethrogim*, willow twigs, palm branches and myrtle. Gaily-coloured paper decorations and autumn fruits were having a good sale in shops, while foliage chopped off trees by Municipal workers were being carted home free of charge in order to provide covering for booths. All week, the city has been echoing with the sound of nails being hammered into wood in the construction of *succot* of various sizes.

In Tel Aviv, two youths have been stealing *ethrogim* from the stalls near the Great Synagogue, and though caught red-handed several times by the vendors, no charge was brought against them as it was thought that they could not afford to buy an *ethrog*. Finally convinced yesterday that this was real pilfering, the stall-holders called the police and the youths were arrested.

Pilgrims from all over the country will today begin streaming up to Mount Zion where a large *Sukka* has been constructed next to the Tomb of David. The gates to the Mount will be ceremoniously opened at 11 a.m. Palm branches grown on Mt. Zion have been sent to President Ben-Zvi and Chief Rabbis Herzog and Nissim.

Jerusalem will be decked out to receive the holiday with festoons of lights and flags strung across the main streets. The railway station is being decorated to welcome participants in the year's third traditional pilgrimage.

The organized mass ascent to Mount Zion will take place on Tuesday and the traditional prayer for world peace will be recited in the tabernacle.

The Capital and its Corridor will be host to four holiday events during the week. Tourists and members of the Diplomatic Corps will participate in the auto gymkhana to be held in Hakirya Stadium on Sunday. A conference of Gadna youth will take place the following day at Hartuv. On Tuesday, the Border Police Force will pass in review at the Stadium. A group of 150 elderly persons from Kfar Saba will visit the city on the same day under a Kfar Saba project to provide trips thorugh the country for its older residents.

President's At Home

On Thursday, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi will be At Home to receive members of the public.

In Tel Aviv this evening and tomorrow, festive meals will be arranged at the Savoy Hotel, (5 Rehov Geulah) for those participating in the pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

All El Al planes are being supplied with lulavim and *ethrogim* for the holiday.

Agreement Reached In Dagon Dispute

Full agreement on unloading the wheat into the Dagon silo was reached this week between the United Harbour Services and Dagon. Participating in the discussions was Mr. E. Kling, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Communications.

It was decided that the United Harbour Services will handle all work not involved directly with the unloading of grain. This will include opening the storage rooms, cleaning the ships, and other services.

Dagon will be permitted to deal with all matters that have direct connection with efficient unloading of the ships.

BRONSTEIN WINS CHESS TOURNEY

Moscow Radio yesterday reported that Grand Master David Bronstein of the U.S.S.R. scored a brilliant victory in the FIDE inter-zonal tournament at Goeteborg, Sweden, finishing unbeaten with 15 points out of 20.

He was followed by Paul Keres, 13½, Panno 13, Petrosian 12½, Geller and Szabo 12 each, Filnik, Spasski and Filip 11 each. They will join Mr. Vassily Smyslov in the world championship candidates' tournament next year, the winner of which is to meet the reigning champion, Mr. Mikhail Botvinnik, for the world crown.

10,000 Gadna Youth To Hold Six Rallies

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Some 10,000 boys and girls, active in Gadna, will take part in the six regional rallies to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next week, Sgan-Aluf Ram Ron, O.C. Gadna, told correspondents today. Last year, Gadna held a huge national rally at the Ramat Gan Stadium.

The importance of Gadna in preparing cadres for the Army was stressed by Aluf-Mishne Yitzhak Pundak, O.C. Armoured Corps. He pointed out that the country's youth had adopted few healthy pastimes. "We have nothing to compare with the Englishman's love of sport, or the Swiss pride in climbing or gymnastics."

Gadna was concentrating on work in *ma'barot* among new immigrants, Mr. N. Strassberg, head of the Gadna Division of the Ministry of Defence, explained. Nearly half of this country's youth between 14 and 18 years of age had no kind of schooling or organization, and there was no group other than Gadna able to organize a civic training scheme for them, he said.

Lapidot Seeking Bigger Investment

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.— Mr. Avraham Dickenstein, Ampal President, is to arrive here very shortly to negotiate increased investments in the Lapidot Oil Company, Mr. Philip Cohen, secretary of Ampal's Israel office, said today before leaving for a four-month visit to the U.S. on company business. Mr. Dickenstein, who had been expected in December, advanced the date of his visit when the Heletz oil was discovered.

Meanwhile, Mr. Harvey McArthur, an American oil drilling expert, arrived today to begin work with the Pan-Israel Oil Company.

After a slight drop on Wednesday, the demand for Israel Oil Prospectors Ltd. shares increased yesterday and shares went for IL22 to IL24. At the beginning of the week shares sold for IL27. The price of Jordan Exploration Corporation shares remained at IL6-IL6.

On the New York Stock Exchange Israel American Oil Corporation shares were quoted at $7 a share.

Community Study Group Praises Gov't Efforts

High praise for the social and technical achievements in Israel's community life was given last night by representatives of the 20-man Eastern Mediterranean Study Tour for Community Development sponsored by the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration. They were speaking at a press conference in Jerusalem prior to their departure after a 10-day tour of the country.

The delegation found that the Government and public bodies were doing a good job in providing the technical services needed for healthy community development. Mr. Koymen, of the Turkish Ministry of Education, stated, however, that he found a great need in this country for trained personnel at "the middle level."

As to the calibre of the people active in community life, Mr. Ponghis, Secretary General of the Committee of Demes and Communes in the National Institute of Greece, said that he had met a *kibbutz* secretary "who in my country would be the Director of a Ministry." He found that, although there were many different patterns of community life in Israel each one was based on the principle of respect for human values.

Military Funeral For Petah Tikva Pilot

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — The funeral of Segen-Mishne Amir Shapira, the pilot who crashed to his death in Galilee yesterday, was held with full military honours here today.

The coffin was laid in state at the home of his grandfather, Mr. Avraham Shapira, and hundreds of friends filed past the casket to pay their last respects.

Aluf Dan Tolkovsky, C.O. Israel Air Force, was among the mourners. A three-round salvo was fired over the grave.

M.E. TALKS

(Continued from Page One)

adhere to the tripartite declaration."

With official policy moving in this unexpected direction, it is not surprising that less prominence is given today to yesterday's disturbing reports from Cyprus, whose most startling aspect, indeed, formed the subject of a rather unconvincing Foreign Office denial. Soviet intentions are, however, likely to be put to the test in Greece as well as Egypt, especially if the now plainly imminent action against Archbishop Makarios leads to disorders on the mainland, or the resignation of the Papagos Government.

At the other end of the field, Egypt's action is reported to have encouraged other Arab governments to look to Russia as a source of arms. Saudi Arabia and Syria being particularly mentioned.

Cairo has apparently not yet decided whether Russian or Czech technicians are to come to Egypt, or Egyptian officers are to visit Moscow and Prague to supervise the arms deal. But in the meantime the news that Egypt is to receive submarines and other naval craft, as well as aircraft and artillery, has apparently set heads wagging in all Arab capitals, with the possible exception of Baghdad, where the Turco-Iraqi pact is now expected to undergo its first really serious strains.

The deepening of the wedge already driven between Iraq and Egypt is indeed regarded here as the first tactical goal of Soviet policy.

J'lem Mayor Taking Ethrog, Lulav to Rome

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A *lulav* and an *ethrog* are to be presented to the Chief Rabbi of Italy by Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem, who left yesterday afternoon by El Al for Florence, via Rome, to attend a convention of mayors of capital cities. The Succot ceremonial plants were especially selected and packed by Rabbi Moshe Perush, a Deputy Mayor. Mr. Agron was seen off at the airport by his three deputies and senior officials of the Municipality.

One of the last official acts of the Mayor, who is scheduled to return to Jerusalem at the end of next week, was to send the Mayor of Amsterdam, Mr. Arnoud D'Ailly, a copy of the book "The Saga of Jerusalem" in recognition of his "warm friendship for the people of Israel and its capital." The book was accepted by Mr. Gideon Boissevain, the Netherlands Minister.

Michmoret Fishing School Opened

NATANYA, Thursday. — Israel's first school for fishermen was formally opened today by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Naphtali, at Mevo'ot Yam near Michmoret. The Minister presented a flag to the school and certificates to a group of 16 trainee fishermen, who completed the school's first course at the Ben Shemen Agricultural School, which has been used by the fishing institute for the past four years.

The new school is a joint venture of the Ministries of Agriculture and Labour and the Jewish Agency.

The Director of the school, Mr. R. Ruppin, thanked the Ben Shemen School for housing the trainee fishermen until now. Some 120 pupils are already enrolled in the current three-year course, training as navigators and mechanics.

Spearfishing Contest In Nahariya Tomorrow

NAHARIYA, Thursday. — The national spear-fishing contest will be held here on Saturday, and prizes will be awarded for the biggest single catch and for the biggest total weight. The Beach Development Company is offering a prize for the best performance by a young contestant.

To mark the 20th anniversary of Nahariya's foundation, a postage stamp exhibition will be held from Monday to Thursday with special covers and postal stamp for the opening day.

A $400 gift for the purchase of anaesthesia equipment was made by Dr. Hirsch Rosenfeld of Montreal to the local hospital. Dr. Rosenfeld took part in the recent International Assembly of the Medical Association.

NAVY OUTSWIMS CENTRAL COMMAND

HAIFA, Thursday.—Navy swimmers today beat Central Command in a five-kilometre race to Hahof Hashaket, covering the distance in two hours and two minutes. Central Command finished in 3 hours 30 minutes. Each team consisted of five swimmers, who had to finish together.

The sea was quiet until one kilometre from the shore when a strong current forced the swimmers back some way.

They were escorted by naval vessels.

In a National League water polo game today, Haifa Hapoel beat Brit Maccabi Atid (T.A.) A team, 4:1.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Subscription Concert

No. 1

Conductor: JORDA

Soloists: VRONSKY and BABIN Duo-Pianists

Programme:

Berlioz — Overture "Beatrice & Benedict"

Yehuda Wohl — Rondo Patetico

Mozart — Concerto for Two Pianos in E-flat Major

Schumann—Symphony No. 3, "Rhenish"

Rimsky-Korsakoff — Introduction and Cortège from "Coq d'Or."

TEL AVIV.
Ohel Shem Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Wed. Oct. 5 — Series "1"
Thurs. Oct. 6 — Workers
Sat. Oct. 8 — Series "2"
Sun. Oct. 9 — Series "3"
Tues. Oct. 11 — Series "4"
Sun. Oct. 16 — Series "5"
Mon. Oct. 17 — Series "6"

JERUSALEM.
"Edison," 9 p.m.
Thursday, Oct. 13

HAIFA.
Wed. Oct. 19 — Series "1"
Thurs. Oct. 20 — Series "2"

Nahal Sets Up Farm Facing Khan Yunis

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Another gap on the Western border of the Negev was closed today by the foundation of Kibbutz Nir Oz, the seventieth collective settlement of Hashomer Hatzair and the Fifteenth settled by Nahal. The new *kibbutz* is in the Nirim-Magen-Nir Yitzhak triangle, about 600 metres from the Gaza Strip border and five kms. from Khan Yunis.

Some 4,000 dunams of ground and a budget of IL2,500 were given to the new settlers by Mifal Hanegev. Water pipes are already being laid and, when connected to the Yarkon-Negev line in a few days, will provide irrigation for some 200 dunams.

The settlement's cornerstone was laid by Mr. Avraham Hartzfeld, M.K. and Mr. Shlomo Rosen, of Kibbutz Artzi. Greetings on behalf of Nahal were brought by Aluf-Mishne Aharon Doron.

Children of nearby Kibbutz Nirim presented flowers to the soldiers who formed a guard of honour and marched past with the Nahal flag. Seventy trees were planted after the parade to represent the 70 kibbutzim of Hashomer Hatzair.

Tonight, the youngsters of the new kibbutz are already guarding the border.

1,000 Newcomers

HAIFA, Thursday. — The s.s. Artsa arrived here today with 264 tourists and returning residents and 109 immigrants. Most of the immigrants are from Tunisia, and consist of large families. Ten families left for Acre, five for Migdal Ashkelon and five for the Hartuv area.

The s.s. Golden Isles is expected at midnight tonight with a further 302 immigrants. Early on Sunday, the s.s. Aegeon is to arrive with 657 immigrants.

TWO IMMIGRANTS COME FROM USSR

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday.— Two immigrants from the U.S.S.R. arrived here today aboard an El Al plane from Rome. They are Mr. Pesach Pines, 70, and blind from Ulianovsk, who is joining his wife and daughter in Ramle, and Mrs. Sara Yankelevich who has a son in Israel. (Itim)

TWO FISHING BOATS were brought by road to Eilat yesterday by the group of Hakibbutz Hameuhad fishermen who settled there recently.

Trying to Tame Unruly Sound

HAIFA, Thursday. — Technion and foreign experts are to investigate the problem of toning down the humming noise of the Dagon silo's machinery which disturbs the sleep of many Haifa residents. The town's topography and the westerly wind help sound waves climb the hillside and the noise can be heard at night even on some parts of Mt. Carmel.

How to discipline the unruly waves will be a ticklish problem for the physicists. "Haifa has first rate acoustics," an expert said.

Votes Alleged Bought In Acre Election

HAIFA, Thursday. — Allegations of the purchase of votes, the disappearance of ballot envelopes and failure to record their loss in the polling station protocol were heard today in the District Court here in an appeal against the validity of the Acre Municipal elections of July 26. The complainant is a Communist Councillor, Mr. Ramzi Khouri, and his counsel, Mr. Z. Wachsma, demanded that the elections be annulled as the irregularities may have influenced their outcome.

The Election Officer, Mr. I. Einstein, testified that a party official of the Religious Bloc had been detained on suspicion of giving sums ranging from IL3 to IL20 to 27 persons, a total of IL340. The police are investigating this case, the court was told.

Questioned by the District Attorney, Mr. L. Rabinowitz, the witness admitted that 104 ballot envelopes had disappeared, but said that the Communist member of the polling station committee had signed the protocol together with all other members. He conceded that the minimum number of votes that could have made a difference to the election results was 34.

The protocol was written by a 16-year-old girl, an observer for Mapai. Asked by Judge M. Etzioni what her parents thought of her role, she admitted that they had worried about it.

The decision will be handed down tomorrow.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, Oct. 1, 1955

ORION Tel. 4020
BENGAL BRIGADE
Technicolor with ROCK HUDSON ARLENE DAHL

ATZMON Tel. 3003
Saturday: at 6.45 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays at 3.30, 6.45 & 9 p.m.
M.G.M.'s musical
EASY TO LOVE
Technicolor
Esther Williams — Van Johnson
Tony Martin
From Sunday, Oct. 2
2 special performances daily at 11 a.m. & 2.30 p.m.
3rd week
Walt Disney's
PETER PAN

PEER Tel. 2232
Mats.: at 2.30 p.m.
Double Feature:
1) CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "CARMEN"
2) CAPTAIN CAUTION
Alan Ladd — Victor Mature
Evenings at 7 & 9
3rd week
Personal Affair
Gene Tierney

GAL OR Tel 4567
Evenings at 6.45 & 9
Androcles and the Lion
Jean Simmons — Victor Mature
Mats. During the whole week
Walt Disney's
TREASURE ISLAND
Bobby Driscoll

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
CINEMASCOPE
SOLDIER OF FORTUNE
Clark Gable — Susan Hayward
Michael Rennie — Gene Barry
Fox Film in colour.

ORAH Tel. 4018
5th week
SABRINA
Audrey Hepburn
Humphrey Bogart, William Holden

ARMON Tel. 4848
Israel Premiere!
NORMAN WISDOM
(The "English Charlie Chaplin")
in
Trouble in Store
Margaret Rutherford, Moira Lister
Hebrew and French subtitles.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat. Sun., Mon.
HIGH NOON
Gary Cooper — Grace Kelly
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
WHERE'S CHARLEY
Technicolor
Ray Bolger — Allyn McLorie
2 Perfs. only at 6.45 & 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81866
THE MOON IS BLUE
David Niven, Maggie MacNamara, William Holden
Hebrew and French subtitles
Special Children Matinee Perfs.
Daily at 4 p.m.
SON OF ALI BABA
Technicolor
Tony Curtis

MORIAH Tel. 81477
RHAPSODY
Technicolor
Elizabeth Taylor, Vittorio Gassman
Mats.: THE WIZARD OF OZ

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, Oct. 1.

ALLENBY
COMING
CINEMASCOPE
Desiree

ARMON-DAVID Cinema
TEL. 20954
5th Week
Vittorio de Sica — Martine Carol
Francoise Arnoul
Secrets d'Alcove

CHEN Air Conditioned
4th Week
DANNY KAYE at his best in
Knock on Wood
in Technicolor
with MAI SETTERLING

EDEN
Best modern Arab picture
COAST OF LOVE
Oriental songs, dances.
Daily:
11 a.m., 3, 5, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

ESTHER Air Conditioned
Jane Powell — Howard Keel
in M.G.M.'s Big Musical
7 Brides for 7 Brothers
CINEMASCOPE

MIGDALOR 2nd week
Joan FONTAINE
Louis JOURDAN
DECAMERON NIGHTS

MOGRABI
FRANCOISE ARNOUIL
PHILIPPE LEMAIRE
RAYMOND PELLEGRIN
La Rage au Corps
English Subtitles

OPHIR Air Conditioned
5th Week Israel Premiere
— Opening the New Season —
Antonella Lualdi, Nadia Gray
Maurice Ronet
in the biggest Italian musical of 1955
Casta Diva

ORION Air Cooling
DANIEL DEFOE's immortal classic
Adventures of Robinson Crusoe
Colour by Pathecolor
Daily:
11 a.m., 3, 5, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

SHDEROT 5th week
FERNANDEL in
Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves
with SAMIA GAMAL, dancer.

TAMAR 5th week
The Great Swedish Film
Unmarried Mothers
A "Mercur Film" release
English subtitles
Continuous from 5.45 a.m.
last show at 8.45 p.m.
For adults over 16 only

YARON Air Conditioned
Evenings only 6th week
Grace Kelly — James Stewart
Rear Window
From Sunday Oct. 2, day performances only at 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.
"LIVING IT UP"
with Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis

Shazar, Ohel Win Ussishkin Prize

The annual Ussishkin Prize was yesterday awarded to Mr. Zalman Shazar and Mr. Milla Ohel at a ceremony in the Jewish National Fund building in Jerusalem.

Mr. Shazar, Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, received the prize for his book "Or Ishim," a collection of biographical essays, published this summer by Am Oved.

Mr. Ohel, aged 31, received the prize for his book, "Gesher," a first novel dealing with the conflict between fathers and sons in a family of new immigrants from North Africa. The author, is now a student at the Hebrew University, and taught for a time in a *ma'bara*. Each winner received IL200.

Professor Joseph Klausner, who spoke for the Judges Committee, said that 10 works had been submitted this year, the largest number since the initiation of the prize.

Present at the ceremony were the Mayor of Jerusalem Mr. Gershon Agron, and the District Representative, Mr. S. B. Yeshaya.

The ceremony was opened with a moment's silence for the late Prof. E. Volcani, a member of the Judges Committee, who died this year.

TRANSWORLD AIRLINES yesterday instituted its third weekly flight on the New York-Lydda run.

QUALITY RADIOS & L. P. GRAMOPHONES
Philips, Garrard etc. — At the Leading Expert
Brown Radio
19 Jaffa Rd. (Municipal Garden), Tel. 5665, Jerusalem.

YOUR SPOT for food and quality
AVOYA
ONLY — JAFFA opp. "THE CROWN"
for REAL ORIENTAL FOOD SPECIALITIES
The BEST FRYING NUT SHASHLIK
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

Dance Studio
Katia Michaeli
6 Shderot Chen, Tel Aviv
Classes begin on October 1, 1955.
Registration daily 4-6 p.m.

DZIGAN & SZUMACHER
Na Dir Un Wein Nischt
in the coming season

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Tickets at: "Massach," "Rococo," Kanaf.
HAIFA: ARMAN THEATRE
Wed., Oct. 5, at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at Misrad Maccabi, Rehov Herzl
JERUSALEM: EDISON HALL
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With: Danny KAYE — Vera ELLEN — Bing CROSBY — Rosemary CLOONEY

Cables in Brief

CLOSED. — Pilots yesterday decided to close Saigon River to navigation after a machine-gun attack on Wednesday by Binh Xuyen rebels against a Panamanian freighter.

COLLISION. — The trawler Elbe of Cuxhaven, Germany, sank in the North Sea early yesterday after a collision with the Norwegian tanker Havprins. The tanker reported that she had picked up two survivors but that 15 of the Elbe's crew were still missing.

DIONNE. — Marie Dionne, one of the famous Canadian Dionne Quintuplets, who emerged last year from a cloistered convent to rejoin her family, has returned quietly to monastic life. Marie, now 21, returned to La Congregation des Servantes du Tres Saint Sacrement in Quebec on September 12.

Churchill's Nephew Charged With Drunkenness

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).— Mr. John Spencer Churchill, a nephew of Sir Winston Churchill and brother-in-law of Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, was today with his wife again remanded on bail on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk.

At a previous hearing three weeks ago at which they were remanded until today, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill pleaded not guilty. The court today agreed to a police request for a further adjournment of a week.

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Friday, September 30, 1955

CALLING A BLUFF

WHEN Colonel Abdul Nasser took over the government of Egypt it was hoped for a time that he might seek to consolidate his position and gain prestige by forwarding the social and economic progress of his country. This idea was lent colour by his rough handling of ex-King Farouk and his clique and was reinforced later, when hopes for a genuinely progressive leadership in Egypt had begun to fade, by his courageous grasping of the nettle of the Moslem Brotherhood.

It is unfortunate, and not only for Egypt, that Colonel Nasser never found time even to begin on any programme of social and economic reform. Perhaps the main reason for this was his desire to maintain Egypt's supremacy in the Arab League in the face of the growing challenge from Iraq. The League is composed mainly of elements whose whole existence would be directly threatened by any lifting of the suffocating blanket of feudalism from the Middle East. The other road to prestige dictated supremacy in armaments, and perhaps also in hostility towards Israel.

Nasser pulled off his great confidence trick in the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, which was facilitated by the belief in the West that a full appeasement of Egyptian national feeling would make Nasser sufficiently strong at home to overcome the endemic xenophobia of Egypt and align himself openly with the West, a hope that was not to be fulfilled. As a further incentive, promises of Western arms were constantly held out to him. In order to bring the Western offers to quicker fruition, the Egyptian dictator recently resumed his flirtation with Russia in earnest; and at first apparently with satisfactory results, for he stampeded the State Department into an attempt to outbid the Soviet for his favour. This in turn has led the East to offer to supply arms through the medium of Czechoslovakia and also the U.S. to be more definite in its offer of credits for the purchase of such equipment.

This is the superficial picture and a first glance would apparently give cause for grave concern that the arms race between Egypt and Israel has really begun in earnest, with all the dangers of a major outbreak in the Middle East. But there are now also some indications that Nasser may have overplayed his hand, and that the final result of the past few days' excitements may be the drawing of the USSR into a system of mutual guarantees for the stability of the Middle Eastern area, though officially this has been denied by the British Foreign Office.

Such an arrangement might be a natural consequence of the detente which has recently taken place between East and West. When the cold war was likely to become hot at any moment, the powers were predisposed to be extremely sensitive about the most insignificant accretion of strength to either quarter. Now world military tension has considerably diminished, and it seems likely that Egypt's bargaining or blackmail potential will decrease proportionately.

The whole thing depends upon the nature of the Soviet's intentions in the area. In the light of the betterment of East-West relations it is difficult to accept the extreme theory that the sole purpose of the Soviet Union must always be to stir up trouble in the hope that Communism may benefit from chaos. Probably all Russia hoped to achieve was a demonstration that she could not be permanently barred from all contact or influence in the Middle East. And now Colonel Nasser has created a convenient opportunity for the Soviet Union to open this subject. The Kremlin, it may hopefully be supposed, is far too shrewd to reward him either with armaments that might be effectively used against the Eastern bloc, or even to cause a major upset in the very delicate structure of world peace which is now being so fearfully and carefully erected.

Oil May Change British View

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — THE news that oil has been discovered in the Southern Negev has made headlines here, even in the staid "Financial Times"; any further favourable developments in this field can be counted on to revive the public's flagging interest in Israel, provided there is no subsequent let-down. The image of Israel as a poverty-stricken community dependent on loans and grants-in-aid has become a little too prominent for comfort in recent years. Oil is just the thing that is needed to wipe it out.

This sort of mental image has political implications that are so obvious as to defy lengthy analysis. One is always ashamed to mention them. Nevertheless the fact remains that a highly placed British personality recently said half-jestingly to an Israel representative here: "If only you had some oil, we could at last afford to take you seriously. We like you, but it's the others who have the oil." One gathers that remarks of this kind have lately become more frequent.

Lest this be misunderstood, let it be added that nobody here believes oil will make a fundamental change in Israel's foreign relations. The British Government at any rate is wholly committed to the Arab side. This commitment is so basic that it is scarcely even discussed either in public or private any longer. It does not exclude sympathy for Israel and irritation at Egypt. It is simply a fact of life and has to be regarded as such.

Because that is the situation, Israel diplomacy in London may occasionally give the impression of being either inactive or ineffective. Such an impression would be unfair to those concerned. They are simply faced with a situation where nothing very dramatic can be done. The recent British reaction to Egypt's behaviour over the Akaba blockade is a case in point. There is no question of Britain doing anything about it, just as there is no question of British arms shipments to Egypt being stopped, or counter-balanced by British arms deliveries to Israel.

A pro-Israel paper like the "Manchester Guardian" by its vigorous editorial criticism of this policy, may give the impression that an alternative approach would have substantial support. So it would — but not in official quarters. From Mr. Macmillan downward, officials are friendly and sympathetic, but the unspoken assumption remains one of commitment to Britain's Arab customers and allies. If Egypt misbehaves, Whitehall may smile on Iraq for a change, but smile on some Arab State it must. Everyone knows it, and adapts himself accordingly.

It is for this reason that an analysis of either official or popular reaction to the constant clashes in the Gaza strip would be a waste of time. Official reaction is predetermined by the knowledge that a major conflict would force Britain to come off the fence, and must therefore be avoided. (It might also lead to damaging comparisons between French and British equipment in the Middle East....) Public reaction is non-existent. The wider public has never been less interested in foreign affairs than at this moment. The degree of public indifference in the face of recent events in the two Mediterranean dependencies of Malta and Cyprus is indeed difficult to believe. On the face of it, here are the elements of a fascinating story: Malta trying to get into the United Kingdom, Cyprus trying to get out of the Commonwealth altogether. Yet the papers are having difficulty in raising any interest in the subject. Even the riots in Istanbul hardly roused a flicker. It is true that they were tactfully played down. Only the "Daily Mail" carried the full story, complete with pictures.

As for Cyprus, the experts are beginning to realize that the story of Mandated Palestine is about to be re-enacted on a smaller scale. The public neither knows nor cares. The public, it may safely be said, has given up taking an interest in these matters. Even the million-and-a-quarter middlebrows who read the "Daily Telegraph" do not seem unduly disturbed. The 15 million consumers of the popular papers have their eyes firmly riveted on crime and cheesecake.

For all that, it remains true that oil is going to put Israel on the map if it can be found in quantity. Plenty of oil and a minimum of politics. If oil can be developed the "public relations" experts can take a holiday. Their work will have been done for them.

SUCCOT begins tonight and by then the holiday booths in gardens and on porches of houses throughout Israel will be ready. Palm fronds are dragged home to make covering for booths. Behind is a shop advertising ethrogim (citrons). Photo by Hirschbein

Fragrance of Ethrog In Succot Market

By SHALOM COHEN

BELOW the wide steps of the Great Synagogue of Tel Aviv, palm leaves wave in the breeze and the lemon-yellow *ethrog* glistens in the sun. The traditional market for Succot is on. The small cul-de sac is transformed into a tropical garden by rows of small tables bearing the "four species" to be used during the festival days—palm, myrtle, willow and *ethrog*.

The prospective buyers wander from stall to stall, searching for the ideal. "A beautiful *ethrog*, a jewel" cries a vendor proceeding to wrap the yellow citrus fruit in hemp. But not so quick. Such a purchase is not made hastily. A patriarch with flowing beard and sidelocks bends over the tray and peers at the *ethrog* he is tenderly turning over in his hand. A spot has been discovered and he moves on. At another stall two young men in sidelocks and cloth peaked caps are scrutinizing twigs of myrtle leaves, which are to be bound to the palm leaves. They are measured to see if they are the stipulated minimum length of 30 centimetres, and if most of the leaves are trefoil as prescribed. The myrtles have been brought from Safad.

Some favour a yellow *ethrog*, whilst others take a green one "fresh from the grove." "Will this keep in the mail?" asks a buyer, shaking the bayonet palm leaves. He is promptly told that he can send it to Eilat or even to America if he wishes. A crowd surrounds a prosperous looking "big buyer" who is taking five sets, and who in return is wished an extra "Happy New Year." He must have four sons.

On the steps of the synagogue, urchins are perched at various elevations occupied in plaiting the *salsals* which holds the completed lulav together. The crowd moves along, inspecting, comparing prices. The average price of a "set" including *ethrog* is IL.3, though separate parts are offered to the buyer to bind himself. For someone who wants to start from scratch, there are piles of lopped-off date-palms on the opposite side of the court.

Municipal inspectors mingle with the crowd to see that the vendors have their licences. The only argument is with an old woman who displays a small assortment laid out on the pavement. She does not see the necessity of a licence, and demonstrates her point by raining down a torrent of sacred and other quotations on the inspector's head.

The market opened on Tuesday, but only today is the fourth species, the willow plant, being sold, its lease of life being shorter than the palm, myrtle and *ethrog*. Sales are not very brisk, declared the merchants on Wednesday when each had sold an average of about 25 sets. The rush is expected today, and prices will probably be lower.

Meanwhile, hard bargains are driven, the departing customer is called back, the merchant bowed with suffering agrees to lose money and the proud owner walks away, *ethrog* in one hand and a *lulav* rampant over his shoulder.

THIS WEEK...

Development The nation was jubilant over the discovery by the Lapidot Company of oil near Holeta (Hulelkai) in the South not far from Ashkelon and the Gaza Strip, Israel's first strike in 14 drillings was made at a depth of a mile. The quality was said to be as good as that of the Bahrein fields and better than the Egyptian grade. Stocks of all oil firms drilling in Israel soared in New York and in Israel. The Jewish National Fund launched a five-year programme to reclaim the hill regions and settle 12,000 families there. As the citrus harvest began and the first 30,000 cases were about to be exported, Finance Minister Eshkol announced a scheme for persons of modest means to buy citrus groves on the instalment plan. Israel's newest liner, the 10,500-ton s.s. "Israel," set sail on her maiden voyage from Southampton to Haifa.

Foreign Relations An arms race in the Middle East was feared following the announcement that Egypt had accepted offers of heavy armament from Russia and Czechoslovakia; the latter is to barter arms for Egyptian cotton and rice. Alarmed in view of what might turn out to be greater influence for Russia in this area, the West's Foreign Ministers discussed the problem in New York, and the U.S. hastily sent its Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. George Allen, off to Cairo and Beirut to discuss the problem. Meanwhile, it was rumoured that Israel would again seek arms from the U.S. The Israel-Egyptian border was quiet as both countries agreed in principle to withdraw troops from the Nitsana demilitarized zone. Violence broke out in the North near Meron where a gang which had crossed the border from the Lebanon fired on a civilian bus killing two persons and wounding 10. The Mixed Armistice Commission held the Lebanon responsible. Israel recognized the new Lonardi regime in Argentina, and Mr. Ya'acov Shimoni was named Minister to Burma. The Speaker of the Finland Parliament and former Premier, Mr. Karl-August Fagerholm, arrived for a week's visit.

Coalition Prime Minister-designate Ben-Gurion and Progressive Party representatives reached agreement on the latter's entering a new Government.

Miscellaneous Striking engineers agreed to return to work and State-employed physicians agreed to new salary scales after a protracted dispute. An Israel fighter plane crashed in Lower Galilee and its pilot was killed.

Atoms and Arabs at U.N. Assembly

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — THE Tenth General Assembly of the United Nations has convened in an atmosphere which, if it is not exactly last summer's Geneva spirit, is still unique in the annals of the U.N. The word being bandied about in the delegates' lounge is *detente*, which, I am told, is the French word for relaxation, or the opposite of tension. The English word is not exact because no one is really relaxed.

The cold war has given way to a cold suspicion. No one wants to rock the boat, but no one is sure that the other chap won't.

This will be a waiting Assembly, because it is expected that debate on the major questions that divide East and West—disarmament, Korea, new members, etc., — will be postponed until after the Foreign Ministers conference on October 27.

Until then, the only major question which the Political Committee may debate is atomic energy. There are two main agenda items in this connection.

1. Report of the Secretary General on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from August 8 to 20. The committee appointed by the last Assembly to set up this conference consists of the Big Four plus Canada, Brazil and India.
2. Progress in the development of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In addition, there are two items on the effects of atomic radiation proposed by the U.S. and India respectively. The difference in wording is significant:

3. Co-ordination of information relating to the effects of atomic radiation upon human health and safety. (U.S.)
4. Dissemination of information on the effects of atomic radiation and on the effects of experimental explosions of thermo-nuclear bombs. (India)

These four items together will probably be the first business of the Political Committee after the general debate. Of the four, the most important is the setting up of the permanent atomic agency, which will both be a storehouse of atomic fuel and a clearing house of scientific information on the peaceful development of atomic energy.

The first thing that has to be decided is the relationship between the agency and the U.N. By definition, it would come under the aegis of E.C.O.S.O.C., the Economic and Social Council, but no one has actually proposed putting the atomic agency, which heralds the beginning of an economic revolution, under a comparatively minor U.N. body such as E.C.O.S.O.C.

The Russians, of course, want it tied to the Security Council, where the veto prevails. The Americans want a separate and independent agency, such as the International Monetary Fund, loosely tied to the U.N. The Secretariat has unofficially proposed a compromise, which may prevail. Their idea is to set up an independent agency tied to and reporting each year to the General Assembly. It would be run by a committee or council elected by the Assembly.

The make-up of this committee is important to small nations such as Israel who are blessed with able nuclear scientists. Those who contribute leadership to the international agency in its formative years may reap benefits as yet unknown. Up to now, committees dealing with atomic energy have been chosen from among the Big Four and Canada, who are the leaders in atomic research, plus those small and middle-size nations with sizable deposits of the atomic raw materials, uranium and thorium. Thus, India and Brazil were selected for the advisory committee on the Geneva meeting, and Portugal, Belgium and South Africa are serving on the advisory committee for the setting up of an international agency. All these five nations have in common their control of large sources of the atomic metals.

But one result of the first pooling of atomic information at the Geneva meeting is the realization that the control of atomic raw materials is no longer important. There is more than enough in many parts of the world, and new sources are being discovered daily. This is no longer a criterion for selecting nations to serve on atomic energy committees. The Israel delegation will propound this view when the time arrives for selecting those to run a permanent agency. While a small country such as Israel may not be a candidate for membership on the first committee to run the new agency, Israel and other small nations will not agree to permanent members of the committee. Scientific developments in this field move rapidly, and the door must be left open for small nations whose scientists are making significant contributions. Atomic energy is destined to change the face of the world, and Israel means to do her share.

The "Palestine Question" does not appear on the agenda, but will doubtless be brought in by the Arabs in the most vitriolic fashion. In the general debate, in the debates in the Third (Social) Committee on self-determination and on the Human Rights Treaty, in the UNRWA debate and in any other committee where they can find a remote connection, the Arabs are expected to blast Israel even more vigorously than in past Assemblies. The Arabs have to show demonstratively that the new atmosphere of conciliation and negotiation of differences does not apply to their relations with Israel.

The debate on UNRWA is not expected until late October or early November, as the reports of the Director, Henry R. Labouisse, and the Advisory Committee on which three Arab nations sit will not be ready until mid-October. The Arabs want $31 million for relief, an increase over the $25.7m appropriated for relief last year and compared with $18m. when the relief programme started. Israel will not oppose increasing relief money, if those big powers upon whom falls the burden of meeting the appropriation are agreeable. But she will reiterate that the only solution is resettlement.

More Arab Votes

The Arabs may gain indirectly from the relaxation of East-West tension by the admission of two new members, Jordan and Libya, thus adding two to the automatic anti-Israel vote of the Arab League states. In addition, five other Asian states, members of the Bandung conference with some affinity to the Arabs, are among the applicants for admission. They are Nepal, Ceylon, Laos, Cambodia and Japan.

Both East and West are in favour of admitting these seven Bandung nations who are not now in the U.N. But it is unlikely that Cambodia, for instance, will be admitted and a European power such as Italy will be left out in the cold. Nor can Russia be expected to allow the entrance of Italy if Rumania is kept out. It is likely, therefore, that under the influence of *detente*, both East and West will give way, and all sixteen applicants for membership will be admitted at this Assembly. This may be its crowning achievement.

A TINGE OF OPTIMISM

(with apology to Arthur Hugh Clough)

Say not, my friend, "In vain we gruel
Our minds and hearts and weary hands;
For ever shall imported fuel
Oblige us unto foreign lands."

For though our strong backs, sadly breaking,
All but succumb to futile toil —
Far down, through rocks and outlets making
Comes silent, flooding up, the oil.

The past and present of our nation
Is set with tiny specks of light;
They seldom bring us true elation,
But forward look — the future's bright.

ABRAHAM BIRMAN

Yesterday's Press

Powers' Dangerous Game

HAS Nasser been boasting or has he actually been playing off Russia against America in a successful effort to extort concessions? And what about America's repeated protestations about relaxing tension in the Middle East and Russia's recent denial of the rumours of arms supplies to the Arabs? These are the questions that exercise most of yesterday's press which, on the whole, takes the latest reports at their face value and tries to find a way out for us.

"Davar" (Histadrut) writes that while the rumours should be taken with cautious reserve, the danger engendered by the powers' political game cannot be viewed lightly. "Ha'aretz" (non-party) observes that Washington's first reaction to the Soviet-Egyptian deal was one of nervousness, but points out that Israel has better reasons to feel nervous than America. America's job is to allay this feeling, not exacerbate it.

"Herut" argues that up to now time has been working against us and that every postponement of action automatically increases the price we shall have to pay. It calls for an immediate alerting of the world to the danger, and doing today what it will be impossible to do tomorrow.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) notes that we must double our defensive strength and make all-out efforts to obtain arms and equipment wherever available.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) is visibly disturbed by the persistent rumours (having sung a song of praise and heaved a sigh of relief at the Russian denial) but still hopes that Moscow and Prague will lose no time in exposing the Egyptian dictator as a liar, while "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) discusses the vital need of Israel to refuse to join military alliances.

"Here and Now" thinks that so long as both the United States and the Soviet bloc pursue their "realistic" policy, they continue to encourage the Egyptian dictator in his intransigence.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) welcomes the Government's new Citrus Grove Saving Scheme, pointing out that citrus is the country's No. 1 export and that, backed by the Government, it will insure investments against losses—a most enticing "policy" for small-wage earners. "Omer" (Histadrut) also sees this as a most constructive idea that will prove beneficial not only to citrus expansion but also to the material and patriotic interests of the investor.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that it is high time the negotiations on the formation of a new Government, the successful conclusion of which depends upon Mapai to a great extent, were terminated.

"Hador" (Mapai) writes that now that the first jet of oil has shot up from the Hulelkat lands a young geologist has shown, black on white, that the letters of the word *nefet* (oil) have the same numerical value as those of *ec-mamon* (wealth).

Reader's Letters

NEW BANKNOTES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Is it not customary for the Government to guarantee banknotes?

U.S. banknotes bear the sentence: "This certificate is legal tender for all debts public and private." The English Pound is guaranteed by the Bank of England.

Israel's new banknotes, however, appear without this conventional guarantee.

Yours, etc.
P. M. SOLOMONS,
Tel Aviv, September 5.

Bank of Israel Replies

The practice of indicating the government's or the central bank's obligation, on banknotes, is a carry-over from the period of the Gold Standard, when banknotes were only a substitute for gold coin. Today, when most countries have gone off the Gold Standard, there is no reality to this obligation, and its place has been taken by the declaration of the issuing authority stating the value of the banknote. The use of this new form is spreading in many countries. It is not the custom in the U.S., which is on the Gold Standard, nor has the new practice as yet been adopted in England.

AHARON KIDAN
Press Officer
Jerusalem, September 15.

THANKS TO DONOR

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Someone whom I know only as a reader of your excellent paper, has been markedly kind to needy people with whom I am closely associated; but as he chooses to remain anonymous, I have no means to express my appreciation of his kindness other than a note to your Readers' Letters, which I know he reads regularly.

Will you please help me to thank him and to assure him of my gratitude for his wholly spontaneous and unsolicited generosity? People such as he make the world a truly livable place by their unselfish thoughtfulness of others.

JOSE CORTES
St. Peter's Church
Jaffa Port, Sept. 27.

Jerusalem Art Notes

Bezalel Exhibitions

AARON Priver, whose sculpture is exhibited at the Bezalel Museum, is clearly a master of his craft. His marbles are executed with a technical perfection reminiscent of Rodin. However, we have come to consider Rodin's alabaster-smooth marbles as the weakest aspect of his work. In Priver's collection there are no wilfully titanic bronzes to expiate the pleasant polish of his stones.

Again as with so many one-man shows, our impression of Priver's art could be far more satisfying if the exhibition were more selective. His countless shapely nudes, dating from 1936 to 1955, show development only insofar as they were slim in the 'thirties, round in the 'forties and are now getting thinner again. All of them are executed with the same elegant perfection. As a result, monotony overshadows some fine heads and a number of compositions in basalt and artificial stone conceived in a stronger and more virile vein. The war memorial of Tel Yosef belongs to this group, which, I think, treats our heroes unfairly by depicting Davids as mere Goliaths.

The Bezalel Museum is exhibiting the old Dutch paintings it acquired in 1954-55 as a "Van Vriesland Memorial Exhibition." As many of these fine paintings were previously loaned to the Museum, most of the works on show are familiar to the regular visitor. Still, there is a fine study of the Van Dyck school, an early Van Goyen, a Teniers jun. and some others that are new. There is much to be said for the regular airing of the museum's treasures which are stored for lack of space. Yet one would also like to see more of the country's living art in the big Bezalel hall which is, after all, Israel's National Museum.

... And Others

M. ESHKENAZI, a newcomer to Israel, who exhibits a large number of small oil paintings at the General Zionist Club in Zion Square, is a diligent painter who has not worked his way out of the amateur class yet. His Emek landscapes with their wide horizons are not without a certain simple charm.

On the eve of his departure for Paris, Shlomo Witkin is exhibiting a number of gouaches at the Rina Studio. They are well-balanced, quiet and pleasant in colour but forceful in stylization.

T.A.F.M.

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New courses will COMMENCE ON SUNDAY, OCT. 2.

National Fruit Exhibition
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